

## EVERY CONTESTANT SEES VICTORY IN THE CAMPAIGN OUTLOOK

Result of the City Election, Nevertheless, Appears Very Likely to Be in Doubt Until the Last Vote Is Cast.

### WORK OF MANAGERS

Interesting Description of How Chief Lieutenants of Candidates Have Sought to Impress Voters.

The opening of the polls 33 hours away and even less time for actual campaigning finds the municipal election situation such that no authority will predict which way the majority of voters will cast their ballots next Tuesday.

The close of the campaign, however, is being watched with unusual interest, as this is considered to be the most important municipal contest the city has ever passed through.

The outlook at noon today in the various political headquarters seems to indicate that the race will not be over until the last ballot is cast Tuesday afternoon, and from all headquarters the campaign is looked upon through glasses of a very rosy hue and none of the candidates can see anything but victory.

This campaign doubtless holds all records for expenditures of money as well as bitterness and strenuousness in the conducting of it. A long list of great political battles has been fought out in Boston and the voters will go to the polls to participate in a brand new proposition in the way of municipal politics.

This will be the first election under the provisions of the new city charter, by virtue of which all party designations are wiped out, and the campaign which has been conducted for the past two months has therefore been unique.

The situation has been complex from the start. With ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald running for a reelection after two years of the administration of George A. Hibbard, and the present mayor trying to succeed himself, Nathaniel H. Taylor seeking the honor and James J. Storrow, former president and the organizer of the present Boston Chamber of Commerce—the largest commercial organization of its kind in the country—all opposed to each other, not one of them is seeking election on even similar platforms.

MAYOR GEORGE A. HIBBARD, who has been waging an uphill fight from the start, is in excellent spirits and declares his belief that the voters of Boston will approve his administration by casting their ballots for him next Tuesday. His campaign managers, Fred S. Gore and Sherwin L. Cook, are confident that the work which has been done for Mr. Hibbard will show up conspicuously in the vote.

JAMES J. STORROW, candidate of the Citizens Municipal League, made the following ante-election statement at noon today:

"My campaign has been a constant endeavor on the part of honest businessmen of Boston to place me in the mayor's office at city hall for the next four years. Those who have been supporting my candidacy are sincere and I expect that the intelligent voter who wants an honest administration of the city's affairs will see to it on Tuesday that I am elected."

EDMUND BILLINGS, campaign manager for Mr. Storrow, was feeling extremely jubilant over the outlook and declared:

"There is now nothing to do but to await the count of ballots and make the announcement that Mr. Storrow has been elected the next mayor of Boston. We have had a hard contest, but I think the voters will accord us the victory next Tuesday."

EX-MAYOR JOHN F. FITZGERALD summed up his situation in this statement: "My managers and their workers assure me that the voters of Boston will select me as their mayor next Tuesday. I do not see how they can do any different, and I believe the vindication I have been seeking will be given me Tuesday."

JOHN F. McDONALD, manager of the Fitzgerald campaign, is feeling just as confident as is Mr. Fitzgerald. In his statement this noon he said:

"Mr. Fitzgerald has put up a great fight against great odds and we have won. What more is there to be said? We have won the greatest fight that was ever fought in this city, all that remains to do now is to count the ballots. That will be done by the election commissioners on Tuesday."

NATHANIEL H. TAYLOR, with his loyal supporters about him anticipates a victory as surely as does Mr. Fitzgerald or Mr. Storrow.

"I shall have a good majority," said Mr. Taylor today, "and there will be a great many people greatly disappointed when the thing is all over and the official vote is announced. Come around early next February and shake hands with me in the second floor front in city hall."

The various methods employed by the candidates for mayor and their cam-

## MONITORIALS

—by  
Nixon Waterman

### PERHAPS.

(With apologies to Sam Walter Foss.)  
On the thirty-second day of the thirtieth month  
And the eighth day of the week,  
On the sixty-first minute of the twenty-fifth hour  
I will slip away and seek,  
Mid the mythical seas of the dim Perhaphs,  
And led by the phantom hand  
Of an Eskimo all made of snow,  
My far-off "Bradley Land."

The precious stones brought into the United States during 1909 amounted in value to \$40,494,356 which was three times the value of gems brought here in 1908. If this rate of increase is continued, this country is likely to become known as "Columbia the gem (collector) of the ocean."

### FAME AND FORTUNE.

Though Washington gets his face bedewed Upon the greenbacks, we'll admit That we feel fairly satisfied If we can get our hands on it.

### HIS LIMITATIONS.

Wife—Now can you remember that I want a spool of black cotton thread No. 40, a paper of three-ounce carpet tacks, a pound of seedless raisins and three and a half yards of pink calico?  
Husband—Not the least doubt of it, dear.  
Wife—Oh, yes; and a pound of dates.  
Husband—I shall have to write that down, for the way in which I am still putting 1909 at the head of my letters proves that I can't remember dates.

### QUITE DIFFERENT.

The housewife asked: "Would you like a chop?"  
And the tramp, with keen anxiety Said, "That depends on whether it's pork Or the common woodshed variety."

After all, the present high price of foodstuffs may be simply a matter of supply and demand, especially the latter when considered in the light of the high prices which the trusts demand that the consumers must pay.

### RIVER OF WEALTH.

With Ryan, Morton and Morgan Pooling their wealth, 'twould seem There is surely enough of the golden stuff To flow in an endless stream.

### IT MUST REFORM.

Football will not, the leaders say, Be laid upon the shelf;  
They quite agree that it can stay If it behaves itself.

The absent-minded man who has not yet accustomed himself to writing the number of the year correctly may be able to find some consolation in the thought that he comes within one of it.

It may be that the inhabitants of Mars have been spurred on to building the new canals, which Professor Lowell now discerns, by noting the fine progress we are making with our Cape Cod and Panama undertakings. There is no greater incentive to action than the desire to let the neighbors know that we can do anything they can do. Or perhaps the present reported activity in canal building on our neighboring planet results from a desire on the part of its people to have all their waterways completed by 1915.

### A WHOLESOME TRAIT.

The fault with Mr. Loeb, say they Who seek to find defects,  
Is most distressing since he's a Collector who collects.

The \$10,000 legacy that has just fallen to a Worcester bootblack may assist in enabling him to shine in a higher walk in life. Properly applied, it will give him considerable polish and so change conditions that he need no longer stay at the foot unless he prefers to do so.

### RUSSIAN TITLES FOR EX-SHAH.

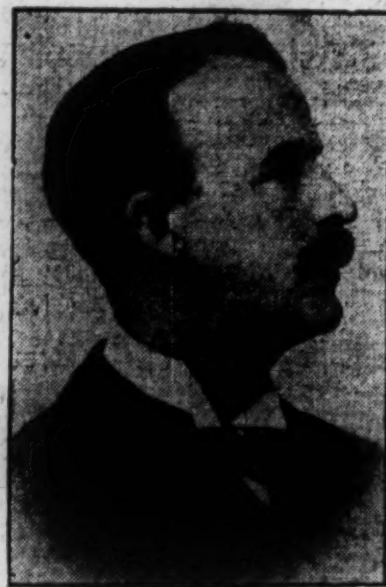
ODESSA—An imperial rescript gives to the deposed Shah of Persia the title of "Shah" and "majesty" in Russia, relieving of embarrassment the officials and newspapers who did not know by what title he was to be addressed. The ex-Shah takes a keen interest in western life and customs and is daily seen in the streets.

### EGGS SEVENTY CENTS A DOZEN.

NEW YORK—There is a great scarcity of eggs in New York. So few strictly fresh are reaching the market that it is almost impossible to get them at any price. The top retail price for such eggs Friday ranged from 60 to 70 cents a dozen. The highest wholesale price was 50 cents for the best.

## Men "Behind the Guns" in Boston Campaign

Managers who are attending to the working details of the contest for political organizations.



EDMUND BILLINGS.  
Former secretary of Good Government Association, who is James J. Storrow's campaign manager.



JOHN F. McDONALD.  
John F. Fitzgerald's campaign manager, says greatest local fight is won for the ex-mayor.



NORMAN H. WHITE.  
Brookline member of Legislature, not a resident of the city, working for Municipal League.

## INSURGENTS' DEFEAT OF SPEAKER CANNON AROUSES GREAT JOY

House Leader Deprived of the Power to Appoint the Ballinger-Pinchot Investigating Committee.

### SEE BRIGHT FUTURE

WASHINGTON—The House insurgents today are in high glee at the turn of events Friday when by combining with the Democrats, they forced the adoption of an amendment to the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry resolution which was passed, taking from the speaker the power to appoint the House members of the joint special committee of investigation.

The dismissal of Mr. Pinchot has lent fuel to the flames of their celebration and they are venturing all manner of predictions as to what is to happen in the future.

Three Republicans not classed as insurgents, but professing their friendship for the deposed forester, voted with the insurgents and Democrats for the amendment, which calls for the selection of the House investigators by election from the floor.

So unexpected was the victory that the insurgents and their Democratic allies could hardly believe their ears when the speaker announced the vote. For an instant almost complete silence reigned, then the storm of applause broke, and for almost a full minute the noise in the chamber was deafening. After that the Democrats, jubilant that they had helped to pierce the hitherto impervious armor of the speaker, seemed willing to abandon their fight against the resolution itself, which all the afternoon had appeared too broad to suit them, and all of them voted for it on a viva voce vote.

The organization leaders made no attempt to conceal their confusion. There was a hurried conference at Representative Dabell's desk and for a time the insurgents feared that their triumph was to be short-lived, because three of the twenty-six Republicans who voted for the amendment have never been classed with them and they suspected that at least one of them might have voted in the affirmative so that he might move to reconsider in the event the amendment carried. But no such move was made.

Representative Butler-Ames of Massachusetts and Hamilton Fish of New York were the two Republicans who brought about the overturning. The House whip made strenuous efforts to keep them in line, but was told that they would vote for the naming of the committee on the floor rather than by the speaker, because they wanted men named on the committee who would give Mr. Pinchot a square deal.

The word was abroad that the President and the speaker were standing together for Secretary Ballinger, notwithstanding assertions that the plans have been for an impartial investigation.

## ANNUAL BEVERLY TRADE BANQUET

The annual banquet of the Beverly Business Men's Association will be held Monday evening, Jan. 17. President Albert Vittum will be master of ceremonies and the speakers will be the Hon. Herbert Parker, former attorney-general, Sam Walter Foss and the Hon. J. F. Quinn. The annual meeting of the association will be held Monday evening when J. Albert Isaacson of Boston will give a talk on "Business Building."

## The Candidates

A LITTLE GALLERY OF SNAPSHOTS



THOMAS J. COLLINS.  
Fitzgerald-Lomasney slate candidate for city council. He is a Democrat and resides in ward 13.

## FRAMINGHAM TEST SUITS SCHEDULED

Liability of Town for Bogus Notes Will Be Ascertained by Court Proceedings Soon to Be Brought.

Test suits on the liability of the town of Framingham as to notes alleged to have been forged will be brought within a few days. John F. Bentley of Newton Highlands, who holds a note for \$15,000, will bring the first. Robert Dodge, an attorney for the Franklin Savings Bank, will also soon bring a suit on his client's note for \$25,000.

These suits will be brought in the United States circuit court with a view of recovering the full face value with interest. The holders of about \$420,000 of paper will avail of the result of these suits in all probability. The selection of Framingham will resist the placing of the responsibility for the notes on the town, while the plaintiffs will seek to place it on anybody that they can.

Most of the outstanding notes are held in Massachusetts, principally in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Chicopee, Malden, Somerville, East Weymouth, Quincy, Lowell, Fall River, New Bedford, Dedham and Hyde Park. The paper was largely taken by savings banks, but national banks and several fire insurance companies have been refused payment as well.

## OFFERS TO MAKE FLIGHT FOR POLE

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Dr. Frederick J. Fielding of this city offers to build a hydrogen dirigible balloon, capable of carrying several persons and all the necessary outfit, and sail to the north pole, provided some responsible parties convey his outfit to a point in the far north and furnish an expert to take observations.

Dr. Fielding, who holds a record for balloon flights in the race from Chicago in 1908, estimates that such a balloon with engine and gas generating outfit will cost him about \$15,000; that the bag must be capable of lifting about 3000 pounds; that a gas tank must be carried to replenish the bag for the return journey and that he needs but three or four months for preparation.

## WAKEFIELD Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN FOR FUND IS STARTED TODAY

Committees Begin Work to Secure \$12,000 in Ten Days to Free New Building From Debts.

### SERVICES IN CHURCH

WAKEFIELD—The campaign of the Wakefield Young Men's Christian Association to raise \$12,000 to free the building from indebtedness began early today final preparations having been made by the executive committee late Friday.

Arthur L. Evans is chairman of the campaign and William H. Tait treasurer, and a special executive committee to aid them was announced Thursday night, composed of Edwin C. Miller, Arthur G. Walton, Harry I. Thayer, and Walter F. Perkins. The executive committee and 10 team captains are all representative citizens and business men of the town and the association is sanguine that the needed sum will be raised well within the 10-day time limit.

The huge clock which registered the progress of the recent campaign in Lawrence and Chelsea has been erected in front of the Y. M. C. A. building. The teams will report every night until the close of the campaign and the Womans Auxiliary will serve a supper each night at 6:30 o'clock.

The Y. M. C. A. building was completed and opened early in April. At that time it still bore a mortgage which has been increased by the unexpectedly rapid growth of the association, its excursions and alterations. The building will not be dedicated until free from debt.

The 10 team captains are: Harry I. Thayer, John S. Griffiths, Augustus J. Dimick, Henry P. Pinkham, T. Fulton Parks, Frank B. Jordan, Arthur H. Boardman, Edward E. Lee, Ralph H. Cotton and Percival B. Evans.

To arouse further interest in the campaign Y. M. C. A. Sunday will be observed by the churches tomorrow morning, and prominent association workers who have participated in the recent campaigns in Massachusetts cities and towns will speak as follows: Baptist church, Sec. Clarence H. Potter of Chelsea Y. M. C. A.; Congregational church, Sec. Ernest P. Conlon of Wakefield; Methodist church, State Y. M. C. A. Sec. of Immigration G. W. Tupper; Greenwood Union church, State Sec. Edward W. Hearne; Emmanuel Episcopal church, D. M. Claghorn, social work secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

### MERCHANTS COURT EARLY RISING.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—A dozen of the most prominent business men of Middletown have just organized a club which has for its object early rising. Members pledge themselves to rise every morning at 6 o'clock and to leave their clubs for home not later than 10 o'clock at night.

## MR. PINCHOT CLEANS DESK AND DOES NOT MAKE A STATEMENT

Assistant Potter Summoned to Take Charge of the Forest Service to Replace Deposed Chief.

### CAPITAL ON TIPTOE

ONE DAY'S DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL. Cabinet in session six hours.  
Chief Forester Pinchot dismissed by the President.  
Associate Forester Price and Law Officer Shaw dismissed by Secretary Wilson, on orders from the President.  
House decides to investigate secretary of interior and forest service.  
Insurgents, combining with Democrats, defeat Republican regulars on important vote in House.  
President makes radical recommendations in special message to Congress.  
New Nicaragua President apologizes to United States for killing of Grace and Cannon.

WASHINGTON—Gifford Pinchot, ex-chief forester of the United States, deposed Friday by order of President Taft, is today cleaning out the desk that was once his in the front room of the forest service. He declined to make a statement.

Orders were today sent to Albert F. Potter, assistant forester, to return to Washington from Ogden, Utah, where he is attending a wool growers' convention representing the forestry bureau. Potter has been named by Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department to take charge of the forest service temporarily.

With Mr. Pinchot, whose deposition was looked upon as a thing to be expected in view of recent events, went also Assistant Forester Overton W. Price and Assistant Law Officer Alexander C. Shaw.

The charge against Mr. Pinchot was insubordination.

The action of the President was taken after conference with the cabinet and after receiving the full sanction of his advisers.

Mr. Pinchot, who it is known has been in a receptive attitude for some time past, is now free to pursue his conservation propaganda, and it is thought some very interesting developments will result.

The dismissal appears to find approval in Washington.

The President sets forth his reasons, chief of which is the duty that devolves upon him of maintaining "dignity and proper respect" for the office the people bestowed upon him. He arraigns the deposed forester for conducting "the complicity of Price and Shaw in the publications of the press."

He accuses him of championing the cause of former Special Agent Glavis on ex parte evidence and of intimating that the President "had reached a wrong conclusion as to the good faith of Secretary Ballinger."

On top of this the President declares that Mr. Pinchot made "in effect an improper appeal to Congress and the public to excuse in advance the guilt of subordinates." By these acts he destroyed his "usefulness."

Washington very generally approves the President's course. Men of all shades of opinion are saying it was the only thing he could do. The conclusion seems to be equally general that it is unfortunate matters have come to such a pass, that the troubles could not have been directed to some less summary sequence.

The decision that Forester Pinchot must go was reached at the regular cabinet meeting Friday morning. President Taft's mind had been pretty well made up on that point at a gathering of several of his advisers, called the evening before, soon after he read in the newspapers the Pinchot letter reflecting upon his exoneration of Secretary Ballinger, and justifying the publicity work of Assistant Forester Price and Bureau Attorney Shaw.

The meeting adjourned at the usual hour of 1 p. m., but was at 3 o'clock at a special meeting. Secretary Ballinger absented himself, for obvious personal reasons. Secretary Nagel and Secretary Dickinson, now in Porto Rico, were the other absentees.

For nearly four hours they deliberated over the President's letter, which was placed before them for consideration. The lengthy communication was carefully gone over, sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph, from the formal "Sir" of the opening to the rather striking "very sincerely yours" at the close.

And before the cabinet members filed out by two through the corridor of the White House offices, headed by Secretary Knox and Attorney-General Wickersham, while the President put on his coat and walked away to his residence, the letter had already been delivered to Mr. Pinchot at his home on Rhode Island avenue. With it had gone Secretary Wilson's curt note of dismissal, which was necessary to complete the official formalities.

The members of the cabinet, departing, refused to discuss the matter in any form. It was the President's business. The statement, they said, told all there was.

## PRESIDENT TUTTLE OF B. & M. REQUESTS DIRECT COMPLAINT

Explains Delays at North Station and Scores Plan of Indiscriminate Finding of Fault With Road.

### TALKS OF CHANGES

Board of Directors at Last Meeting Voted to Expend Two Millions on General Improvements.

Patrons of the Boston & Maine railroad are complaining among themselves of the delay of trains arriving at the North station and of the frequent tardiness of some of the locals in leaving Boston, sometimes followed by expresses.

Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston & Maine, when questioned about such complaints today said that he had received none and that those who complained never came to the management but took them to channels of publicity without trying to find out the reasons for trouble.

The severe conditions of the past two weeks, he said, had caused the delays, and the other railroads were experiencing the same results.

The wires on all lines of the road which were wrecked by the storm have not yet been wholly restored to normal conditions, Mr. Tuttle said, and a road depends upon that means of communication to run the schedule in safety and on time. Also the mechanical equipment cannot be depended upon never to break down or cause delay in some form or another, and zero weather cuts the steam efficiency 50 per cent. The officials of the road are not trying to see how badly they can run things; they are not causing these delays, and neither is the equipment the cause; it is the conditions prevailing which are beyond their control, and other roads are meeting with just the same kind of trouble, said Mr. Tuttle.

Speaking of the improvements which the Boston & Maine railroad has in hand and referring to that part of Governor Draper's inaugural address wherein the Governor states that he "understands and believes that important and extensive improvements are very soon to be undertaken on these properties," President Tuttle said that over \$2,000,000 expenditure had been authorized and work would begin at once. These improvements, he said, had been under consideration for the last three years, but on account of the unsettled conditions of the management of the road's affairs it had been impossible to proceed. President Tuttle remarked that although he had proposed many new projects to President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, he had been obliged to wait until such time as legislation should make possible the ultimate projection of the improvements.

Now that the Boston Railroad Holding Company has been formed as the intermediary of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroads it is only proper, Mr. Tuttle said, that it should be given a firm financial basis and that its bonds should be secured by Boston financial institutions. Being guaranteed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad it made a very good investment, as safe as either of the two principals. In other words, in order to make improvements it was necessary to have funds and to be able to get funds it became obligatory to have legislation which would allow the lawful acquisition of Boston & Maine stock by the New Haven management. He feels that the people must cooperate with the road for the common welfare.

More than \$2,000,000 of improvements were authorized at the last directors' meeting.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

## NAME IS CHANGED OF WITTE STREET

ST. PETERSBURG—It is officially announced that the Emperor has cancelled the name of Witte street, recently given to one of the important avenues by the city council, and has ordered it to be renamed the "street of Peter the Great." This public mark of imperial disfavor has convinced the friends of Count Witte that he cannot play an important role in public life under present conditions. He will probably accept the post of president of the council of a new bank, to be formed by the consolidation of the Russo, Chinese and Northern Banks, two important financial institutions.

### HYDE PARK PETITION FILED.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Representative Campbell has filed in the Massachusetts House a petition of the local board of selectmen asking for a law authorizing towns to make by-laws giving power to advisory or finance committee to make reports and recommendations to towns.



# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## Large Increase in Porto Rican Sugar Industry

(Special to The Monitor.)

SAN JUAN, P. R. Of recent years there has been a large increase in the amount of sugar exported from this island. Notwithstanding the presence and competition of sugar industries, industrial aggression has faced all difficulties and replaced foreign sugars with home productions. In 1897 there were exported 127,000,000 pounds of sugar; in 1902 3,000,000,000; and in this year, 1908-9, there will be exported 408,000,000 pounds.

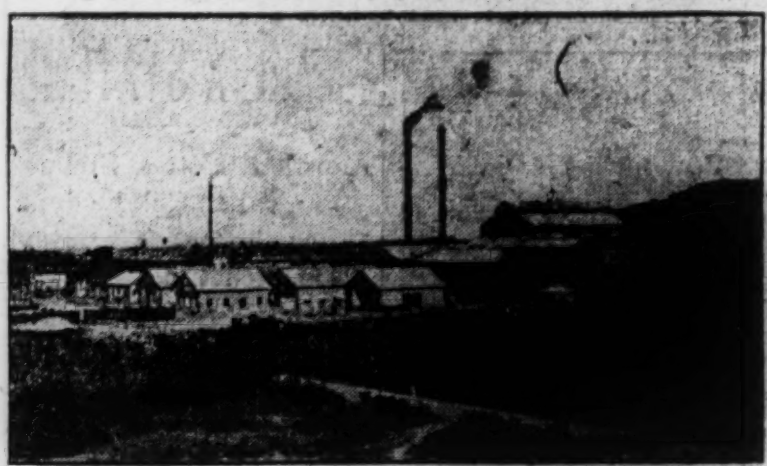
Although Porto Rico has been for nine years since 1900 under American control, yet the people have never received the rights of American citizenship, and are therefore in the anomalous position of a people without a nationality. They have ceased to be Spanish citizens, they are denied the right to be Americans. Although both President Roosevelt and President Taft have declared this measure to be an act of simple justice, Congress has so far persistently refused to consider the matter.

The Porto Ricans are a peaceful people, gentle, honest and loyal. The island is thickly populated, its area of 366 square miles supporting a population of 1,000,000; of these, about one third are negroes or mulattoes, the remaining two thirds being mainly of Spanish blood. The climate is mild and equable, roads most excellent and natural scenery very beautiful.

America has done much for Porto Rico in the way of introducing advanced educational systems, sanitary methods and transportation facilities. American political and judicial systems have been introduced, with necessary modifications. During the last year of Spanish rule the enrollment in the Porto Rican schools was 25,000; they now number 70,000 pupils. The teaching of the English language is an important feature of the work.

The soil of the island is naturally very productive, although in many places it has been under cultivation so long without fertilization of any kind, that it has become poor. Orange growing is a source of profit. The south side of the island is especially adapted for the growth of sugar cane, and the production of sugar is the main industry. Porto Rico has today 129 sugar factories with capacities for grinding cane ranging from 1000 to 10,000 tons per day. The greater part of these factories, or "centrals," as they are called, are controlled and owned by foreign capitalists, Americans having the largest share.

The system followed for securing cane for the mills varies with the different manufacturers. It is found that the best plan is for the manufacturers to



PORTO RICAN "CENTRAL" OR SUGAR MILL.  
Type of factory of which there are 129 now in operation on that island.

have one half of the cane grown on their own land, and the other half bought under contracts from different planters.

The juice is extracted by the milling process. The cane is hauled into the yard by train and thrown into the cane carrier. This brings it slowly to the crusher. It is there shredded and crushed and prepared for milling.

The milling plants are composed of variously arranged combinations of 6, 9,

12, and so on, roller machines. Plants grinding 600 tons per day usually employ six roller machines. In the best modern houses the cane passes through three rollers, so that it actually undergoes six crushings. The crushed mass coming from the mill is called bagasse, or megass, and is a very friable mass of slightly moist fiber. This goes to the boiler furnaces as fuel. All the steam necessary to run the mill is generated by the bagasse.

## DR. LONGSTAFF FINDS GLACIER FORTY-FOUR MILES IN LENGTH

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON Further details have reached the Royal Geographical Society of Dr. T. G. Longstaff's recent Himalayan expedition. In September Dr. Longstaff with the assistance of Capt. D. G. Oliver, British joint commissioner for Ladakh, was able to make his way up the Siachen glacier (Saichar on maps) and establish its identity with the glacier which he and his party had visited and surveyed in June while making their way across the Saltoro pass. He found, moreover, that this glacier, instead of being 20 miles in length, as has always been supposed, was more than 44 miles long and that it pierces the range that has hitherto been regarded as the main Karakoram axis.

This discovery has shown that the Siachen is the longest glacier in the Himalayan system, and probably the largest outside the Alaskan and polar regions, its only competitor being the Inyetyek glacier of Merzbacher, in the Tian Shan. When it is remembered that the Siachen glacier drains into the Nubra river, it becomes obvious that the basin of the Indus must extend much farther northward than has been thought. In short, the Indus-Yarkand water-parting here follows a chain of mountains not shown on any map and lying some 20 miles

north of the high range upon which it has been hitherto located.

Perhaps the most interesting discovery has been the existence of a group of very lofty peaks, crowning this new chain of the Karakoram and culminating (about long. 77deg. 30', lat. 35deg. 30') in Teram Kangri, 27,810 feet in altitude. Thus, if Dr. Longstaff's measurements can be accepted, this new peak is only overtopped by Everest, K2, Kinchinjunga, and Makalu. He feels considerable hesitation in attaching such an immense height to a peak which has escaped the observations of the survey of India; but this peak is not a satellite of K2, or of Gushetbrum; it is the culminating point of a totally distinct massif, which, so far, has not been shown on any map. It should be remembered also that Colonel Burard predicted of this region that it was the most likely of all unexplored areas of high Asia to contain high undiscovered peaks.

If, in view of these new facts, we now consider our former ideas of the structure of the eastern Karakoram, we must place the main axis of elevation along a line drawn from K2 to Teram Kangri and on to the Karakoram pass. Whether the Karakoram is to be considered as consisting of two more or less parallel ranges, or whether it bifurcates in the neighborhood of K2, we are as yet hardly in a position to state with certainty.

## MAY VOTE TO REDUCE FINLAND TO MERE PROVINCE OF RUSSIA

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG—Should the changes voted for by the Russian majority of the Russo-Finnish committee be embodied into law the Finnish constitution will be practically annulled and Finland be reduced to the status of a province of Russia.

In the deliberations of the committee the Russian members maintained that there never was a constitution granted to Finland binding on Russia as a sovereign power, and that therefore a new order of procedure could be established independently of the Finnish authorities by an act of legislation passed by the Russian Legislative assembly.

In the list of matters which they claimed should come under such a procedure and be enacted by the imperial

legislative bodies are included the Russian language in Finland, the principles of Finnish administration, police, administration of justice, public education, formation of business companies and of associations, public meetings, press, importation of foreign literature, customs tariffs, literary and artistic copyright, monetary system, means of communication, including pilot and lighthouse service and many other subjects. Such an enactment would completely ignore the existence of the Finnish Diet and leave nothing for it to deal with.

It is proposed that Finland shall be represented in the Russian Duma by five members, one of whom shall be elected by Russian residents in Finland who are not Finnish citizens, while the Finnish Diet shall send one member to the council of empire.

## RUSSO-BULGARIAN EMISSARIES HAVE SIGNED CONVENTION

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian minister for foreign affairs and the Bulgarian plenipotentiary, M. Dimitroff, have signed a convention fixing the monetary obligations into which Bulgaria enters toward Russia as a result of Bulgaria's declaration of independence, and in conformity with the Russo-Turkish protocol of April 20, 1906, regarding the waiving by the Russian government of its claim to a portion of the war indemnity fixed by the convention of May 14, 1882. At the same time the Russian foreign minister and the Turkish ambassador to St. Petersburg, the latter being specially authorized for that mission, signed a declaration confirming the protocol of April 20, 1906.

FACTORY FOR VANCOUVER, B. C. VANCOUVER, B. C.—A local company has been formed to manufacture and export the Jordan automatic street car fender, and other inventions of H. C. Jordan of this city.

## TRUST IN NITRATE IS NOW REPORTED

J. P. Morgan and Deutsche Bank in Project for \$200,000,000, According to Advances From Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA—It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan of New York and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin are planning a worldwide trust in the nitrate industry with a capital of \$200,000,000. It is understood that the syndicate intends to purchase all the saltpeter mines in Chile as well as the nitrate works in Norway in which \$20,000,000 is invested.

The scheme, it is said, has not passed the stage of preliminary discussion and skepticism concerning its success prevails here. The leading Norwegian nitrate men are now in Berlin, where the international administrative board is holding its annual meeting.

BERLIN—The Deutsche Bank in a statement says: "There is no foundation for the reports in circulation that negotiations are being made between J. Pierpont Morgan and this institution having reference to the formation of a world-wide nitrate trust."

## CONSENT OF CHINA TO NEUTRALIZING OF RAILROADS NEEDED

American Note Was Presented at Peking Dec. 25 and Diplomats Are Now Discussing It.

PEKING—The proposal of the United States for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways is dependent upon the consent of China. The note was presented to the Chinese government on Dec. 25 and its contents transmitted to the representatives of the interested powers.

With a view to preventing future competition and to secure an equality of opportunity with the preservation of equal rights in the development of Manchuria, the United States proposes a commercial internationalization by agreement with Russia, Japan, Great Britain, Germany and France and the consent of China, and the international guarantee and control of all future railway and other loans in Manchuria. Thus the interested nations will be afforded an opportunity to participate in the development of Manchuria.

The American note is under discussion by the European cabinets. Despatches from Tokio show that a disturbance has occurred in the Japanese and Manchurian securities traded in at the Japanese capital.

## HUNDREDS RUSH FOR ONTARIO GOLD

Toronto Paper Thinks That the Porcupine Fields May Prove to Be World's Richest—Officials Conservative.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Glittering tales of gold are coming down from the Porcupine lake district. It is estimated that 200 men a day are going into Whitney, Tisdale, Shaw and the adjoining townships. The Toronto World says:

Is this Ontario of ours to be one of the greatest mining countries in the world, productive of silver, of gold, of copper, of nickel, of iron, of corundum, of many other metals? We believe it, and we believe that Ontario is about to uncover one of the greatest gold fields known to history and that 1910 is to see one of the greatest gold rushes yet recorded find its center in the Porcupine fields in new Ontario, and Toronto the metropolitan focus of the rush that threatens to surpass California or Australia.

The gold fields are described as consisting of a rock area, technically known as schist, containing reefs of quartz rock containing free milling gold, and also considerable areas with quartz showing free gold. Many mining men who have made fortunes in the Cobalt district are buying all the claims they can get on speculation in the Porcupine lake district. The official view is more conservative. The provincial government of Ontario is considering establishing a town site at Porcupine and has made an investigation. The government's disposition is to counsel caution in speculation in this direction.

## ALBERTA WINS RAILWAY CASE

(Special to The Monitor.)

EDMONTON, Alberta—An interesting decision has been rendered in the appellate court of the province, sustaining the case of Alberta against the Canadian Pacific railway in the matter of taxing railway lands. As a result of the decision it is expected that the Canadian Pacific railway will be compelled to pay taxes on from 60 to 70 sections between Edmonton and the boundary. The judgment was given on the ground that the land was granted to the company before any taxes were imposed on the land, and that the company taking possession assumed all taxes which might be imposed in the future. It is probable the case will be taken to the supreme court of Canada.

DEFER CONCILIATION.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, via Galveston, Tex.—The attitude of the Bolivian newspapers respecting the renewal of relations with Argentina and the publication of a red book lacking conciliatory reading will undoubtedly cause a bad impression in Argentina and frustrate the attempt of friendly nations, including the United States, to obtain a renewal of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Argentina.

NO INCREASE TO CANADIAN PORTS.

MONTREAL—Agents of the transatlantic lines using Canadian ports announce that there will be no increase in westbound passenger rates from Europe to Canada, despite the action of the Atlantic lines in increasing rates via New York.

MOVE FOR JUVENILE COURTS.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Attorney General Bowser announces that early in the coming session of the provincial House he will introduce the necessary legislation for the establishment of juvenile courts throughout British Columbia.

## STEAMBOATS ON EUPHRATES SINCE EIGHTEEN-THIRTY-SIX

Navigation of Stream Influenced Fate of Turkish Ministry—New Agreement Will Run for Seventy-five Years—Administration in Hands of British.

(Special to The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—Navigation of the Euphrates, which entered prominently into the situation which culminated in the fall of the Ottoman ministry, dates from 1836. In that year Lieutenant Lynch, R. N., and an associate named Chesney, made their way to the Euphrates, from Aleppo, put two steamers on the river and brought both down to Baghdad. Thereupon the British government obtained from the Porte permission to maintain two mail and cargo steamers on this river under the British flag. In 1860 these steamers were transferred to a company directed by Bloss Lynch, a brother of Lieutenant Lynch. This company, while now known officially as the Euphrates & Tigris Steam Navigation Company, is generally spoken of as the Lynch company in the Ottoman empire.

In the late sixties Midhat Pasha, vali of Baghdad, induced the Turkish government to establish a line of river steamers of its own, which line was known originally as the Omer, later as the Hamidieh company. First under the ministry of marine, the line passed to the civil list jurisdiction. It was thus, to all intents and purposes, a private concern of Abdul Hamid's. Owing to the necessity of using light draught vessels, because of the government's unwillingness to spend money in dredging, the Lynch company obtained permission on several occasions to add towing barges to its service. Subsequently a third steamer was added, this flying the Turkish flag. In 1907 the Hamidieh had eight steamers on the river, but four were superannuated and could only be run at a loss, while four, new ones, were not suited to river navigation. The Lynch company was well managed, although its rates were considered by the merchants of Baghdad and Basra to be somewhat high. Nevertheless, there was much more traffic than transportation, and goods sometimes had to lie at the two ports mentioned six months awaiting shipment.

Negotiations were begun under the Hamidieh regime for fusion of the two

lines, but they failed owing to the aversion of the British company to assent to the combination being placed unreservedly under Ottoman law. These negotiations were resumed after the constitution was proclaimed. The fusion proposition seemed to appeal to Hilmi Pasha. A scheme was under discussion when the outbreak occurred last April. When negotiations could be resumed, opposition had developed to the plan.

The opponents of the scheme were many, and were actuated by a variety of motives. Some were partisans of a rival scheme, in which Zionist aspirations are supposed to have played a part—exponents of freedom of navigation of inland waters, such as Ismail Hakky Babanazadeh, and deputies from the Arab districts, who cherish a sincere if unfounded belief that the fusion project veils an ingenious design on the part of Great Britain to effect the economic conquest of Iraq. The government desired to obtain the withdrawal of the British flag from its inland waters, at the same time avoiding any action which might wound British susceptibilities.

To open these waters to native companies was to invite the control of foreign capital in native disguise, while the Lynch company, which could not be bought out, would continue to ply under the British flag. Hence the decision in favor of amalgamating the Lynch and Hamidieh companies, the latter having become, since the revolution, a government concern, so that its share of the combined profits would enhance the government revenues.

The plan is for the single combined company to be registered in Turkey and to be subject to Ottoman law, with exclusive rights of navigation between Basra and Mosul on the Tigris and between Basra and Miskeneh on the Euphrates. The administration will be in the hands of a British president supported by a board of eight directors, four of whom will be British, four Ottoman subjects. The term of the new arrangement is to be 75 years. After 37½ years the government may permit navigation of the rivers under the Turkish flag, on payment of indemnity.

## WANTS PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN EVERY TOWN IN PROVINCE

(Special to The Monitor.)

REGINA, Sask.—A speaker at a recent gathering of the Canadian Club of this city made a forceful and earnest plea for improved intellectual opportunities for the ranchers of the prairie provinces in general, and Saskatchewan in particular. While it was proper to take pride in their marvelous fertile country, with its abundant opportunities for exploitation, its wonderful yields of grain and its great growth, the speaker pointed out the danger of "forgetting that man does not live by bread alone." "There is a dangerous tendency," said Mr. McBride, "to lay too much stress upon the material things of life, to the neglect of the higher matters of the spiritual kingdom." The great majority of the settlers on the prairies were bordering upon intellectual starvation from the lack of good books. In the hard and lonely life of the homestead districts "the intellectual barrenness of the west presses heavily. On the plains in homestead shacks are many men and women

of education and refinement, who would appreciate even a meager public library, which includes a few of the classics of literature. It is the social and intellectual deadness of life in the plains that affrights such people, rather than any hardships in the life of the settlers."

Mr. McBride strongly argued for government assistance in remedying these conditions, in the establishment of public libraries in every town or hamlet of the province where the people were sufficiently interested to meet half the cost. He advocated a public library act by which every community could have its public library society, drawing financial assistance from the government, and organized and superintended by a government official. These libraries, as social and intellectual centers, would enrich the province in "a more important sense than material prosperity." In Saskatchewan, with its 250,000 square miles, there are at present but 14 public libraries, in place of two or three hundred.

"Such undertaking," said Mr. McBride in conclusion, "justifies itself on educational and patriotic grounds, and it must be considered also on the ground that it would return good value in dollars and cents in the form of a more effective and intelligent population, with wider views of life and the problems that confront us as a people. It would yield rich dividends in happier lives, in giving direction of purpose to the minds of youth."

## GERMANS SOON TO OPEN BRAZILIAN ROAD TO TRAFFIC

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—A number of Germans just returned from Brazil, where they have been working as laborers on the Madeira-Mamore railway being built in the district of the upper Amazon, tell a tale of much suffering and neglect amid intolerable conditions. As a result the foreign office has issued a notice to Germans warning them against accepting work in Brazil without the previous consent of the imperial government.

In contrast to this the reports of the Blumenau-Hammonia railway in the east of Brazil, which is being built with German capital and of which 88 kilometers will shortly be opened for traffic, are of a more cheerful nature. The land in the neighborhood has as a result risen considerably in value and industrial undertakings are springing up. It only requires the line to have in one direction connection with the company's concessions at Itajay and an extension from Blumenau to the sea at Itajay harbor to open up the rich products of the district to the world's markets. For this purpose the company has entered into negotiations with the Brazilian government for a subvention of \$150,000, which, with a further loan expenditure of \$400,000, will complete the undertaking.

## ITALY SELECTS NEW ENVOY HERE

BERNE—Marquis Cusani-Confalonieri, who for three years has held the post of Italian minister to Switzerland, has been notified of his appointment as ambassador to the United States in succession to Baron Mayor Des Planches.

The marquis, his wife, son and daughter are most popular here and have a large circle of friends in the United States. The marquis is very versatile. He speaks five languages, is a painter and author.

He belongs to one of the oldest families in Milan and is a personal friend of King Victor Emmanuel.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## CAPTAIN POPE HAS GOOD GYMNASTS TO CHOOSE TEAM FROM

Princeton Varsity Squad Contains Many Men Who Are Expected to Show up Very Strongly.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The prospects of the Princeton University gymnastic team for the coming season are very bright, for although three valuable men from last year's team have been lost by graduation, a strong nucleus about which to form a championship team still remains. Ex-Capt. H. L. Boyd '09 is among those who have left college, and the filling of his place will prove a difficult task. Last year at the intercollegiate for (boy) individual championship he won second place. J. C. Cooper '09, who showed great ability in club swinging, and C. Vezin '09, who excelled on the balancing trapeze, have both been lost by graduation. To the exceptionally fine work of these three men was principally due Princeton's success in last year's meets. Their absence will be greatly felt this season.

A good sized squad is now practicing in the gymnasium under the direction of S. S. Feagles '09 and the preliminary work is progressing well.

Capt. S. L. Pope '10 will perform on the rings and the parallel bars this year and will also tumble. He won the intercollegiate championship on the rings in 1908, and made large scores in many of the dual meets last year. W. L. Ward '10, who, on account of the wonderful smoothness and finish of his performance on the rings, won first place in that event at the intercollegiate last year, is one of the most promising men eligible for this year's team. T. F. Clark '11, who is a worthy successor of Boyd on the parallel bars and horizontal bar, will also be in tumbling.

In the special events, the three-high, which obtained great success in the exhibition meets last season, will remain the same. This combination, consisting of H. K. Gilmore '10, A. H. Bissell '12 and R. O. Annin '12, proved to be the finest seen in many years. Annin will take up other work this year on the horse, on the parallel bars and in tumbling.

## JUDGES NAMED FOR DOG SHOW

New England Kennel Association Names a Number of Experts to Award Prizes Next Month.

The New England Kennel Association has announced its judges for the annual bench show to be held at Mechanics building late next month.

James Mortimer of Hempstead, L. I., will judge Russian wolfhounds, English setters, Gordon setters, beagles, dachshunds, collies, bull terriers, French bulldogs, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Yorkshire terriers and Maltese terriers.

Miss L. Alger of Great Neck, L. I., will judge poodles.

Arnold Lawson of Boston will judge bulldogs and English toy spaniels.

Winthrop Rutherford of Allamuchy, N. J., will judge Airedale terriers and Irish terriers.

Joseph M. Dale of Brooklyn, N. Y., will judge Boston terriers.

Charles W. Keyes of East Pepperell, Mass., will judge fox terriers.

W. P. Fraser of Toronto, Canada, will judge Scotch and West Highland white terriers.

C. J. Prouty of Scituate will judge American foxhounds.

Harry W. Lacey of Boston will judge bloodhounds, St. Bernards, great Danes, greyhounds, foxhounds, English pointers, Irish setters, Irish water spaniels, Clumber spaniels, field spaniels, coveys, chow chows, Dalmatians, Welsh terriers, black-and-tan (Manchester) Pomeranians, Japanese spaniels, Pekinese spaniels, toy black-and-tan terriers, Griffons, Brussels, cocker spaniels, barbers, whippets, old English sheepdogs and miscellaneous.

T. E. L. Kemp is the secretary and superintendent of the show of the New England Kennel Club.

## COLUMBIA EASILY BEATS PRINCETON

NEW YORK—Columbia easily defeated Princeton in basketball Friday night, winning the first game of the series in the Columbia gymnasium by a score of 40 to 9. The game was slow and poorly played on both sides, except in the last few minutes, when the Columbia five got together and passed all around Princeton, scoring baskets at will. Fouls were called every other minute, each team being penalized 14 times. The summary:

COLUMBIA	PRINCETON
Kiendl, 17	White, 11
Malton, 11	White, 11
Alexander, 6	White, 11
Lee, 12	White, 11
Beeson, 12	White, 11
Scorer, Columbia 40, Princeton 9, goals from field, Beeson 5, Kiendl 3, Lee 3, Malton 2, White 2, Alexander, goals from foul, Kiendl 10, Vezin 2, assistants, Spencer for Alexander, Osterhout for Lee, Carson for Beeson, Felt for White, Carter for Walter, F. Hughes for Vezin, referee, F. C. G. New York Athletic Club, times of halves, 20 minutes.	

## Michigan Has All But One of Last Year's Team



A. BENBROOK, 1911.

## BENBROOK NAMED MICHIGAN LEADER

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Albert Benbrook of Chicago, Ill., guard on the University of Michigan football team last fall, has been elected captain of the 1910 eleven to replace Jay Miller.

Miller was elected captain in a close race with Benbrook, but was recently barred from the team when it was learned that he had not been eligible to play during the whole of last season. Miller's action is now being investigated by the faculty. Benbrook was one of the two western players selected by Walter Camp for his All-American eleven this fall.

## FOURTEEN SCRUB IN SCRUB HOCKEY

No less than 14 hockey teams have been formed and have entered the Harvard Scrub League that is being tried this year by the management, in place of the regular class teams. Each one has a manager who is responsible for the appearance of his team on the ice at the appointed time in accordance with a schedule made out by the athletic management.

Many of these teams have some of the crack hockey players on them that are connected with the university, but are ineligible to play on the varsity team because of being in a graduate school or in difficulties in studies. Robert Clifford is captain of one of the scrub teams and has for a team-mate Reeves, formerly captain of Cambridge Latin school.

## NEW RULES FOR HAMMER THROW

James E. Sullivan, former president and now secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., has sent out the following announcement in regard to recent regulations adopted in relation to the 16-pound hammer throw:

"The head shall be a metal sphere and the handle shall be made of wire. Such wire must be best grade spring steel wire not less than one eighth of an inch in diameter, or No. 36 piano wire, the diameter of which is 102 one thousandths of an inch. If a loop grip is used it must be of a rigid construction. The length of the complete implement shall not be more than four feet, and its weight not less than 16 pounds."

## WILL PLAY OFF CHESS TIE TODAY

NEW HAVEN—Harvard and Yale will play off the intercollegiate chess tournament tie today in New Haven. Four players from Harvard and Yale, each of whose teams won seven matches, will contend. F. P. Byerly and W. M. P. Mitchell of Harvard will play against T. Richards and G. Burgess of Yale. The match will begin in Dwight hall, New Haven, at 1 p. m., and the men will play to 6 o'clock, resuming in the evening from 8 to 10 if necessary. If at that hour the matches are not finished they will be adjudicated by an expert.

## HOOPER SIGNS FOR THIS YEAR.

Two more members of the Boston Americans of 1909 have signed their contracts for 1910. Thomas Madden, the utility catcher who made a good showing in the games in which he took part last year, signed at the office Friday, and the signed contract of Harry Hooper, the fast outfielder, was received this morning from Capitola, Cal.

## Ex-Captain Dull the Only Veteran Lost From Last Year's Winners—Several Promising New Men.

### COACH IS PLEASED

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Since the board in control of athletics of the athletic association has forbidden Michigan's participation in intercollegiate basketball, track and field sports, although the first meet is as far off as February, hold the center of the athletic endeavor line.

The first indoor track meet of any consequence that has been held in Ann Arbor for a number of years—since any undergraduate can remember—will be the joint meet held with Syracuse in Waterman gymnasium. The exact date has not yet been set, but Trainer Fitzpatrick estimates that the events will come off some time in February. According to the trainer, the exact date is dependent upon the conference question, and until action is taken one way or another any date for the Syracuse event can be only tentative.

Seven "M" men are eligible to compete next spring. Dull is the only absentee from last year's squad of varsity track stars. Captain May, West, Horner, Bohnsack, Craig, Towar and Leger will be at the disposal of the coach.

Joseph Horner of Grand Rapids, who won his track "M" at Cambridge last season when he defeated Coy of Yale, putting the shot, is looked upon as a very promising performer. He will limit his efforts to the shot and the discus.

Craig and Keck will no doubt be called upon to represent Michigan in 100 and 220-yard dashes. Hammond, Gamble and Hodgen will take care of the hurdling. For the half-mile Bohnsack and Saxton are good material. Both these men are experienced, being old members of the Cross Country team. Leger and Gamble are expected to take care of the quarter-mile event.

Captains May, Towar, West, Saxton and Haviland look best for the four mile relay, and the team of quarter-milers will probably be composed of Craig, Keck, Leger and Gamble.

Freney, who this year won his "M" on the football squad, has come forward as a phenomenal pole vaulter, giving Michigan the greatest chances of winning this event that she has had in many years. He is expected to clear 12 feet easily.

Keene Fitzpatrick, Michigan's well known track coach, is confident of success this season. Interviewed by the Monitor correspondent, he had the following to say relative to the local track situation:

"Our material looks promising for an excellent team this year. With the exception of Dull, all of last year's men have returned, and will be available. We have seven 'M' men and plenty of time to prepare for the events. We are looking for victory."

## N. Y. A. C. WINS HARD CONTEST

NEW YORK—In one of the hardest fought hockey matches that has been played in this city in a long while, the New York Athletic Club seven, which holds the championship of the Amateur Hockey league, defeated the Wanderers Hockey Club Friday night by the score of 2 to 1, and it required more than six minutes of an extra period to decide the issue.

For an early season contest the match aroused great interest, as it was considered that the final honors for the title this year would rest between these teams. Those who witnessed the play, however, are as much in the dark as ever in regard to the relative ability of the clubs, and if the match were to be played over the result might easily be in favor of the Wanderers, so evenly were the two combinations matched. The summary:

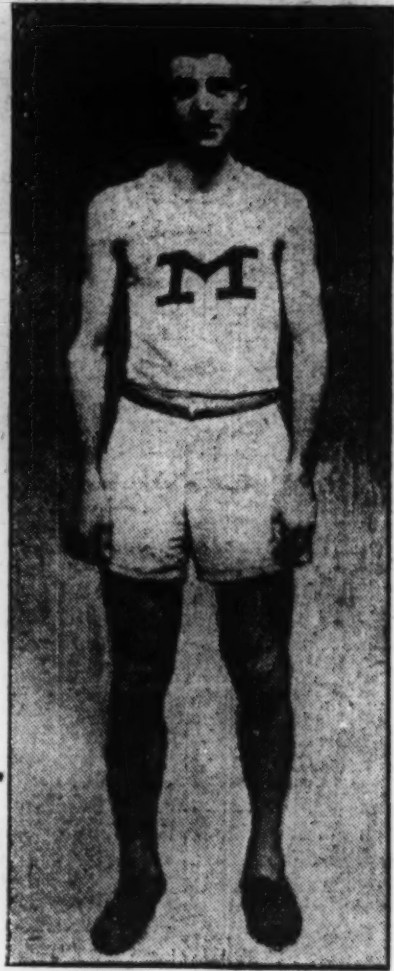
WANDERERS. N. Y. A. C. Ellison, G., Mills, Sweeney, P., White, Duffresne, C. P., Broadfoot, O. Cleghorn, F., Clark, S. Cleghorn, C., Reinhold, Bulger, L. W., Coolidge, Garcon, R. W., Penabody. Goals, first half, first for the Wanderers, by S. Cleghorn in 1:30, second for the N. Y. A. C. by Clark in 16:00; extra period, first, for N. Y. A. C. by Reinhold in 6:47; penalties, Reinhold 1m., S. Cleghorn 2m., Duffresne 2m., Sweeney 2m., Clark 2m., S. Cleghorn 5m., Reinhold 1m.

## HART WILL NOT PLAY.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Edward J. Hart, captain-elect of the Princeton football team, will not lead the eleven on the field next season. After a careful examination and a discussion of his case in all its aspects by the graduate advisory committee, W. W. Roper, the newly appointed athletic director, and others interested in the question, have decided on this. Hart's election has not been ratified by the advisory committee, nor will it be, according to the best information, except on the ground that he does not play. It is probable that he will resign, in which case Sparks or McGregor will be elected in his place.

## HARVARD FENCES B. A. A.

The Harvard University Fencers' Club holds a practice tournament with the Boston Athletic Association at the B. A. A. club house on Exeter street, this afternoon. This is the second of a series of such tournaments to be held with the Boston Athletic Association on the first Saturday of each month.



CAPT. DONALD C. MAY, 1910.

## MICHIGAN HAS LONG SCHEDULE

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Director of Athletics Philip G. Bartelme has made public Michigan's baseball schedule for the coming season. Nothing definite has as yet been done regarding the coach. The baseball and indoor track schedules, however, are practically completed.

Twenty-five games will be played by the baseball team according to the schedule given out, and it is possible that two or three additional games will be scheduled. The schedule, despite the increased number of games, is somewhat weaker than a year ago, as Case, Alma, Western Reserve, Olivet and Ohio Northern will fill the vacancies left by the omission of Brown and Pennsylvania and of one game with Notre Dame and the single battle with Cornell virtually complete the list of formidable games. The schedule follows:

April 9, Ohio Northern at Ada; 11, Central University at Danville, Ky.; 12, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; 13, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; 14, Clevelands at Castle Heights, Tenn.; 15, Van-Houten at Nashville; 16, Vanderbilt at Nashville; 18, Notre Dame at Notre Dame; 22, Case at Ann Arbor; 27, Alma at Ann Arbor; 29, Western Reserve at Ann Arbor.

May 1, Olivet at Ann Arbor; 7, M. A. C. at Ann Arbor; 11, Oberlin at Ann Arbor; 12, Syracuse at Ann Arbor; 14, Syracuse at Ann Arbor; 20, Notre Dame at Ann Arbor; 21, Notre Dame at Ann Arbor; 22, Oberlin at Oberlin; 24, Case at Cleveland; 25, Western Reserve at Cleveland; 26, Syracuse at Syracuse; 27, Syracuse at Syracuse; 28, Cornell at Ithaca.

June 1, West-Virginia at Ann Arbor.

## SYRACUSE MEETS ST. LAWRENCE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The basketball season here will open this evening when Syracuse meets the quintet of St. Lawrence University in the new gymnasium. Their team has always proven to be a fast, aggressive five and will be a worthy adversary of the Orange.

Owing to the heavy schedule Syracuse deemed it best to cancel the game with Tufts to be held here. Arrangements have been made for the Niagara University team to play in Syracuse on February 5. The completed schedule is as follows:

Jan. 8, St. Lawrence at Syracuse; 14, Pennsylvania at Syracuse; 28, Colgate at Syracuse. Feb. 5, Niagara at Syracuse; 11, Oberlin at Syracuse; 22, Rochester at Rochester; 23, Williams at Williamstown; 24, Dartmouth at Hanover; 25, Tufts at Medford. March 1, Rochester at Syracuse; 4, Dartmouth at Syracuse; 11, Colgate at Hamilton.

## THREE ENTRIES FOR AUTO RACES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Los Angeles Motordrome has received the entries of Ralph DePalma, world's track champion; George Robertson, the spectacular road champion, and Louis Strang, the speed king of America for its coming races. These are the first three entries to be received for this course. The first meet will be held on April 10 and will last for one week.

Ralph DePalma will drive his famous reconstructed Fiat Cyclone, on which he holds all one-mile circular track records; Strang will drive the 200-horsepower Fiat, which holds all world's track records, and Robertson will drive his new Simplex track racer.

Fred J. Wagner, the famous starter, has been retained to wield the flag and exercise general supervision of the contests. He will also be the eastern representative of the track.

## ST. LOUIS BUYS ABSTEIN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Robert L. Hedges, president of the St. Louis American league baseball club, has bought the release of William Abstein, former first baseman of the Pittsburgh team.

## SYRACUSE WILL ROW THE NAVY

New York University Accepts Invitation of Annapolis Academy for Race of Two Miles on the Severn.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The athletic authorities of Syracuse University have announced that they have accepted the invitation of the United States Naval Academy to row at Annapolis on May 21. The eight-oared race will be two miles in length and will be rowed on the Severn river.

This is the third time that Syracuse has rowed the navy. Previous races were held on the Severn and resulted in victories for the New York state collegians. Last year in very rough weather the orange oarsmen finished two lengths ahead of the middies.

Syracuse is sure to have a strong crew year. Five of last year's varsity eight are now in college. They are Capt. Mason C. Shimer, Dwight F. Putnam, Benjamin C. Fisher, John W. Guilford and Ernest G. Champlin. The empty places in the boat can be easily filled from last year's freshman crew, all of whom are in college again except Cheney, the stroke. Several upper classmen who have been substitutes to the varsity or on the four-oared crew are going to make the old men work hard to keep their places in the shell. They have had the advantage of more experience than the freshmen and are determined to make strong bids for places in the boat.

Coch James A. Ten Eyck is as usual reticent concerning the prospects, but he said that if the men would come out and work faithfully, Syracuse need not feel uncertain concerning the outcome of the races at Poughkeepsie next summer. The crew men are at present having a vacation to give them more time to prepare for the coming examinations. They resume work about the first of February.

## MAKES NEW SERIES FOR KNOCKABOUTS

The 18-foot Knockabout Association of Massachusetts has announced a series of interstate races with the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association to be held off Marblehead during August.

This series is in addition to the races to be held between the best 18-foot knockabout boats of Massachusetts and the leading craft in that class from the Lakewood Yacht Club of Cleveland. It will be of either one or three races, to be decided later.

As the Dorehen II. won all five races at Cleveland last summer the local yachtsmen feel that the Cleveland club is in for another beating when it races on local waters next summer, and the competition between yachts of the local association for the right to defend Tufts Finlay will be keen.

The boat with the best percentage up to the Saturday night before the Corinthian Yacht Club midsummer series will be the one to meet the Cleveland boat. This will do away with the trial races.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. W. Finlay; secretary, George Owen, Ralph E. Winslow; deputy judges, A. E. Whitmore, J. A. McKie; membership, Stanley Bloomfield, Dr. W. H. Peter and John Olmstead.

## NEALON BACK IN BASEBALL

CINCINNATI—The National baseball commission has promulgated its findings regarding several former major league players, whose reinstatement or return to the clubs with which they served before the California state league was sought by Secretary Moring of that organization.

Joseph Nealon, former first baseman of the Pittsburgh team, is restored to good standing and awarded to the Oakland, Cal., club. The commission states that this finding is because of the Pittsburgh club's waiving its rights in the matter.

Elmer Stricklett and Thomas Sheehan, former members of the Brooklyn team, Monte Phyle and Outfielder Henderson are denied reinstatement as members of the California league. The finding in these cases puts upon the players themselves the burden of proving that they are entitled to recognition.

## HARVARD PLAYS CORNELL TONIGHT

NEW YORK—The Harvard University hockey team, champion of the league, will play its first game of the intercollegiate series with Cornell at the St. Nicholas rink, New York, this evening at 8 o'clock. The line-up:

HARVARD. CORNELL. Leslie, L., ..... C., Cawswell Hicks, L., ..... F., Matheuer Gardner, R., ..... L., Manger Bonblower, F., ..... L., Jones Foster, C., ..... C., Smith Huntington, P., ..... P., Lally Smart, Chadwick, G., ..... G., Mattall

## GARCELON ADVISORY COACH.

William F. Garcelon has been appointed advisory baseball coach at Harvard for the coming spring, in addition to the coach, Louis Pieper, by the athletic committee. Mr. Garcelon, L. '95, is already connected closely with all of Harvard's athletics because of his position as graduate treasurer of athletics. The duties of this new position will not conflict in any way with those of Coach Pieper. It is intended that the advisory coach shall have oversight of the physical condition of the men.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

John Henry Taylor, the links at Westward Ho may have done much for you in that they enabled you to instill into your system the rudiments of the royal and ancient game, and the seeds then sown have by care and nourishment abled the name of J. H. Taylor to become a byword in the world of sport, writes "The Caddie" in the London Tatler in a distinctly personal estimate of this great golfer. Still, you have been a dutiful son to your motherland as in return you have done much for Western Ho, as you have undoubtedly brought it into a degree of prominence which it would never have attained had it not been for the fortunate circumstance of your birth in the neighboring village of Northham.

At the beginning of your career you expressed the opinion that Westward Ho was the finest links in the world, and notwithstanding your many and varied experiences of golf links in various climes you still remain faithful to that opinion—as one well-known player once remarked, "Almost mulishly faithful." But you ought to know a first-class golf links by now as you have probably played on more green than any other player living, and there is one thing certain, and that is that if ever the championship is played on the North Devon green you will probably be more responsible for that choice than any of the numerous devotees of its claims.

Unlike your great rivals, Braid and Vardon, the step between the boyhood of your game and the manhood thereof was an extremely short one, almost before your name was known as a more than average promising player you were simply leapt into fame as one of the most accurate players of any time. It was at Prestwick in 1893 that you made your debut in the championship, and sensation it was, as after defeating several one who stood up to you in the preliminary practice round in the first round field a merry dance in the first round by breaking all medal records for the course with a score of 75; but you fell away sadly afterward, and had to rest content with a comparatively humble position.

But sufficient was seen of your game to once and for all establish the fact that a new star had arrived in the golfing firmament, and that with average fortune the championship must fall your way. You were not long in confirming this belief in your powers, as at Sandwich in the succeeding year you led the field all the way and won comfortably by five strokes; only once did you appear at all likely to break down, and that was when you apparently had the championship well in hand, when you seemed intensely relieved to leave the thirteenth and fourteenth holes behind, both of which you had played in jumpy fashion.

In the following year at St. Andrews your chance was not so highly esteemed as on general form it should have been. Firstly, there was an impression that your usual method of approaching—viz., pitching the ball firmly up to the hole—was not at all suited to the classic green, and your match on the Saturday preceding the championship with Andrew Kirkaldy had gone a long way to confirm this belief, as you seemed quite at sea in your short approaching and moreover plainly evidenced and voiced your disgust at the disappointing manner in which your apparently well-played approaches hopped and skipped about at angles you anticipated not, and in consequence the cry came forth, Taylor will never win at St. Andrews. But they reckoned without that dour determination of character which has pulled you through so many a tight corner and which goes such a long way to neutralize those fits of temporary irritation, which on the other

hand, have cost you many a stroke in important encounters. You commenced inauspiciously, and this necessitated a hard, stern chase after Sandy Herd. Gradually you closed up the gap, but with one round to play you were still three strokes in arrears. Then came the memorable storm which it is generally considered gave you that championship. Sandy, who played some considerable time before you, first threw away his chances by dropping strokes in the first four holes which he played in comparatively fine weather, and the storm completed his demoralization. You began in nearly the worst of the elements, but you rose superior to them, and by the time you had played the eleventh hole you had established a useful lead, and you never let go of that lead. It is said that the rain was greatly in your favor as it enabled you to pitch boldly for the hole. This is hardly correct as the ground was still as hard as a board, being simply wet on the top, necessitating firm putting, which admittedly you prefer. Where you really pulled that championship out of the fire, however, was in the morning round that day, as at one time your score looked very likely to reach a total of 84, 85, or even 86, but an extraordinarily fine finish reduced the total to 80 and still left you in the running.

In 1896 you only just missed winning the event for the third year running. At one time it again appeared a match between you and Herd, but eventually a rival arrived from an unexpected source and Harry Vardon took the liberty of unexpectedly crawling up and tying with you and what was worse defeating you in the play-off. For the next few years you were not so prominent; your wooden-club play seemed to have lost its sting and you did not seem to approach these contests with the same determined equable frame of mind that was your wont and in consequence your game suffered. But your crowning feat came in 1900. Again the venue was St. Andrews. Harry Vardon had taken a flying trip from the States to defend his title, but he failed sadly, as although finishing second he was no less than eight strokes behind you. In 1909 you added another championship to your record at Deal and then journeyed to France and won the open championship there against a strong field.

On the whole you may justly be termed the most consistent player in the world; the mistakes you make are not so glaring as even those of Vardon or Braid, and for pure straightness in direction no player has ever quite approached you. The strength of your game undoubtedly lies in this almost unflinching accuracy with all clubs. At times in your life your wooden-club play has been distinctly on the short side as for periods you have driven a pretty-looking ball which carries a fair way but almost immediately on touching the ground appears to lose all its force and quietly dies away to nothing; but you have another class of ball which has any amount of go in it, after once touching the ground, and when this species of shot is at your command you are very little even behind James Braid. But while you are on the average not what might be termed a Jehu among drivers, on the other hand there are very few who can consistently outdrive you.

Your forte is undoubtedly your iron play; not only can you hit the ball a very long way with your iron clubs but you are so deadly accurate with all manner of approaching clubs. There is a belief among many that you cannot play a running approach with any degree of consistent accuracy. It is a belief which has little foundation in fact as I have seen you time after time play with all the accuracy of a true disciple of St. Andrews, yet the truth remains that you seldom appear to play such a stroke unless almost driven to it; but you know your own game best, and no doubt have more faith in your ability to play a lofted approach. As a putter you once had the reputation of being indifferent, a reputation in the first place due to your own openly expressed opinion to that effect, and, secondly, owing to the fact that you can miss a short putt very badly, but you hole a desperate lot of putts, varying from 2 to 6 yards, particularly if the greens are at all on the heavy side.



## Fur Coats For Master and Man

The necessity for warm fur garments for coachmen and chauffeurs during the cold spell induces us to call attention to our Annual Mark-down Sale which is now in progress and which includes a large and distinguished variety of Fur Coats, Caps and Gloves.

**Jackson & Company**

Manufacturers and Retailers  
126 TREMONT STREET



## Mark Down Prices

At Chandler & Co.'s are on  
The highest quality of merchandise

Tremont Street  
Near West

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street  
Near West

## Mark Down Prices

At Chandler & Co.'s are on  
The highest quality of merchandise

## \$38,500.00 worth of Fine Furs to be sold at 50% Discount

## What 50% Discount Means

Consider the saving in price—it means a Set of furs at the price of a single piece—it means 50.00 saved on the price of a 100.00 piece—it means a 30.00 mink for 15.00 or a 200.00 coat for 100.00—A moderately priced Blended Squirrel Mink at 20.00 only costs 10.00.

A Superb Set of White Fox of which the mink would sell for 165.00 and the scarf for 225.00—both can be bought for the price of one or a saving of 200.00.

An \$1000.00 Set of Russian Sable at 800.00 means a saving of 200.00, etc., etc.

This is really the FIRST GREAT SALE OF FURS Chandler & Co. have ever held. Makers of good furs seldom make much of a sacrifice on their furs. 10% or 15% is usually considered a large discount, but such a discount as 50% is practically unheard of. This enormous purchase of the finest of furs was made Thursday from one of the three largest and best furriers in New York city; in fact, they are the largest and best strictly wholesale furriers in America.

Monday they moved into a magnificent new building, on Wednesday they concluded they would begin business in their new building with an entirely new line of furs, and on Thursday their stock of all kinds of made-up furs was closed out to Chandler & Co. at Fifty Per Cent on the Dollar.

They are exactly the furs that are most in demand today—they are the practical, staple high grade furs that most women want—they are the furs that are in fashion now and will surely be in fashion next season.

They will be on sale Monday at the Greatest Discount at which Fine Furs have been sold in the past fifteen years

Sable Squirrel	
Sable Squirrel Scarfs.....	11.00 5.50
Sable Squirrel Scarfs.....	16.50 7.50
Sable Squirrel Scarfs.....	15.00 7.50
Sable Squirrel Scarfs.....	30.00 15.00
Sable Squirrel Scarfs.....	35.00 17.50
Sable Squirrel Scarfs.....	25.00 12.00
Sable Squirrel Scarfs.....	30.00 15.00

## Hudson Seal Coats

At the Ritz in Paris, at the Savoy in London, at the Plaza and Waldorf in New York, the fashionable coat this season is the long Hudson Seal Coat.

As these have just been made up and there were no furs to duplicate them, they did not want to include them in the sale, and finally let them go at one-third off and they are marked accordingly.

Hudson Seal Coats, 36-inch.....	150.00 95.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 40-inch.....	235.00 165.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 50-inch.....	365.00 175.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 45-inch.....	335.00 225.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 50-inch.....	325.00 225.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 50-inch.....	375.00 250.00

## Fur-Lined Coats

There are not more than a dozen in the entire lot, and they are all marked at the same low prices.

Persian Paw Sets	
Persian Paw Scarfs.....	6.50 3.00
Persian Paw Scarfs.....	7.50 3.75
Persian Paw Scarfs.....	8.00 4.00
Persian Paw Scarfs.....	10.00 5.00
Persian Paw Scarfs.....	13.00 6.50

## Cross Fox

Cross Fox Scarf.....	90.00 45.00
Cross Fox Scarf.....	100.00 50.00

## Hudson Seal

Hudson Seal Scarfs.....	25.00 12.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....	25.00 12.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....	30.00 15.00
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....	35.00 22.50

## Black Fox

Black Fox Scarfs.....	25.00 12.50
Black Fox Scarfs.....	33.00 17.50
Black Fox Scarfs.....	45.00 22.50
Black Fox Scarfs.....	50.00 25.00
Black Fox Scarfs.....	55.00 27.50

Decidedly fine furs are not treated the same as ordinary furs. There is as much difference between furs manufactured by the best makers and those manufactured by inferior makers as there is between a hand-made Geneva watch and one made by machinery.

Black Fox Scarfs.....	20.00 10.00
Black Fox Scarfs.....	25.00 12.50
Black Fox Scarfs.....	48.00 24.00
Black Fox Scarfs.....	55.00 27.50

As an example of values—in one of the elaborate Fisher sets there are five skins which, separately, the raw skins could not be bought for less than \$50.00 each or \$250.00 for the set, made up and would sell from 335.00 to 375.00. Price for the set \$180.00.

## Sable Fox

Sable Fox Scarfs.....	16.50 8.00
Sable Fox Scarfs.....	25.00 12.00
Sable Fox Scarfs.....	25.00 12.00
Sable Fox Scarfs.....	27.00 13.50
Sable Fox Scarfs.....	33.00 16.50
Sable Fox Scarfs.....	36.00 18.00

## Astrakhan

Black Astrakhan Scarf.....	10.00 5.00
Black Astrakhan Scarf.....	12.00 6.00
Black Astrakhan Scarf.....	16.00 8.00
Black Astrakhan Scarf.....	16.50 8.00
Black Astrakhan Scarf.....	20.00 10.00
Black Astrakhan Scarf.....	25.00 12.00
Black Astrakhan Scarf.....	25.00 12.00
Black Astrakhan Scarf.....	30.00 15.00

Practically the Entire Fourth Floor devoted to their sale.

The furriers are now looking forward to the season of 1911 and they anticipate an advance of fully 25% over today's prices.

## Russian Fisher

Russian Fisher Shawl.....	65.00 33.00
Russian Fisher Muff.....	110.00 55.00
Russian Fisher Shawl.....	235.00 125.00

Chandler & Co. have ascertained that a fur dealer could not go into the open market and buy the raw skins as cheap as the prices at which they are selling this great stock.

## Black Persian Lamb

Black Persian Lamb Scarfs.....	25.00 12.50
Black Persian Lamb Scarfs.....	30.00 15.00
Black Persian Lamb Scarfs.....	33.00 16.50
Black Persian Lamb Scarfs.....	35.00 17.50
Black Persian Lamb Scarfs.....	40.00 20.00
Black Persian Lamb Scarfs.....	45.00 22.50
Black Persian Lamb Scarfs.....	55.00 27.50
Black Persian Lamb Scarfs.....	60.00 30.00

Where an ordinary fur would go through, possibly, twenty handlings to reach its stage of completion, the best furs require a hundred.

## Opossum Sets

Opossum Sets.....	22.00 10.50
Lynx Cat Scarfs.....	16.50 7.50
Lynx Cat Scarfs.....	25.00 10.00
Siberian Pointed Mole Sets.....	45.00 19.50
Lynx Cat Scarfs.....	50.00 25.00

## Mink Furs

Pillow Mink Scarfs.....	38.00 18.00
Large Rug Mink Scarfs.....	60.00 30.00
Large Pillow Mink Scarfs.....	75.00 35.00
Large Pillow Mink Scarfs.....	100.00 48.00
Large Pillow Mink Scarfs.....	135.00 68.00
Mink Scarfs.....	18.00 9.00
Mink Scarfs.....	28.00 13.50
Mink Scarfs.....	75.00 40.00
Mink Scarfs.....	110.00 65.00

## White Fox

1 White Fox Muff.....	90.00 45.00
1 White Fox Shawl.....	130.00 65.00
1 White Fox Muff.....	165.00 75.00
1 White Fox Shawl.....	225.00 110.00

## Beaver Scarfs

Beaver Scarfs.....	20.00 10.00
Beaver Scarfs.....	20.00 10.00
Beaver Scarfs.....	25.00 12.50
Beaver Scarfs.....	30.00 15.00

## Skunk Furs

Natural Skunk Marten Scarfs.....	25.00 12.00
Natural Skunk Marten Scarfs.....	30.00 15.00
In Paris the skunk is quite the craze, both in furs and fur trimmings. Those offered are the very latest.	
Natural Skunk Marten Scarfs.....	37.50 18.00
Natural Skunk Marten Scarfs.....	40.00 20.00

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Several large deals that have been pending for some time were consummated this week and the details of the transactions made public. A good indication that valuable properties are moving is the sale made this week of the attractive six-story business building shown in the accompanying cut, numbered 118 to 128 Lincoln street, which was purchased by Frank W. Hunt of Commonwealth avenue from E. Elmer Foye et al., executors. The terms were private, but a good idea of the amount may be gained from the assessors' valuation, which totals nearly \$108,000, including the land.

Another change of particular interest is the new control of the large five-story structure at 31 to 33 Winter street, which has passed to the ownership of T. Fales Gray. The tax valuation in this instance was \$188,000.

The South End has had a lion's share of this week's transfers, among the most important of which were the sales of the properties at 224 Tremont street, a six-story building, two four-story and basement brick dwellings in West Dedham street, the property known as the Hotel Worcester at the junction of Worcester and Tremont streets and the frame buildings at 496 to 474 Harrison avenue, rated by the assessors as worth \$21,900. The probable purchase by Charles M. Conant of the Old South Building of the beautiful Isburg estate at Clifton Heights is of interest because it will bring into the market a tract of shore property and cottages that are of more than usual merit.

The office of John W. Dunlop reports the transfer of the valuable wharf property at 298 to 310 Border street, East Boston, for J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling. This is the property known as the New York & Boston Dye Works, and consists of several large brick and frame structures, which have been improved by Messrs. Draper and Dowling since they came into their possession a couple of years ago.

The wharf facilities are considered of the best. There are seven acres of land, with a frontage of 320 feet on deep water. The location is directly opposite the Charlestown navy yard. The purchasers are J. Randolph Coolidge, Augustus P. Loring and Harold J. Coolidge, trustees, and the price paid greatly exceeded the total assessed value of \$200,000.

The demand for waterfront property in East Boston has been much in evidence of late on account of the improvement to be made by the federal government for an immigration station at Jeffries point, the erection of an extensive plant for the Edison company, and the large cotton mill for Eugene S. Foss and associates.

There are several large deals pending in East Boston, and it is said that new owners will soon pass to new owners, to be utilized for a new line of steamers. The Boston & Albany rail road, through the New York Central management, will erect an extensive dock in East Boston capable of taking the largest steamer entering Boston harbor. The plans are being perfected, and the

matter has been called to the attention of the harbor and land commissioners. Work on the dock will probably begin at once, and be pushed with all possible speed.

## NORTH AND WEST ENDS.

The property numbered 198 to 202 Hanover street, near Cross street, has been sold by Benjamin Escopo et al. to Stephen Fopiano et al. The building is a four-story brick structure and occupies 3705 square feet of land, the land being assessed for \$47,400, and the whole for \$59,400.

In the West End Charles H. Farnsworth has sold to George Soire et al. the property at 35 Myrtle street, junction of South Russell street. There is a brick building and 1354 feet of land. The assessed valuation of the whole is \$9000, of which \$6100 is on the land.

## CAMBRIDGE AND OTHER SALES.

T. H. Raymond of Cambridge and Somerville reports the final papers on record whereby Francis C. Brown takes title to the two-family house and stable at 44 Russell street, Cambridge, from Esther H. Jordan. The buildings and 12,046 square feet of land are valued at \$6700.

Final papers have passed through this office in the sale of the four-tenement house at 357-359 Allston street, Cambridge, near Putnam avenue. The Central Real Estate Trust sells to Mary E. Haley, who buys for investment.

T. H. Raymond has completed the sale of the three-family house numbered 50-52 Cameron avenue, Somerville. This estate is valued at about \$5000. The deed is given by J. Albert Burns and John C. Cairns to Francis S. Cummings.

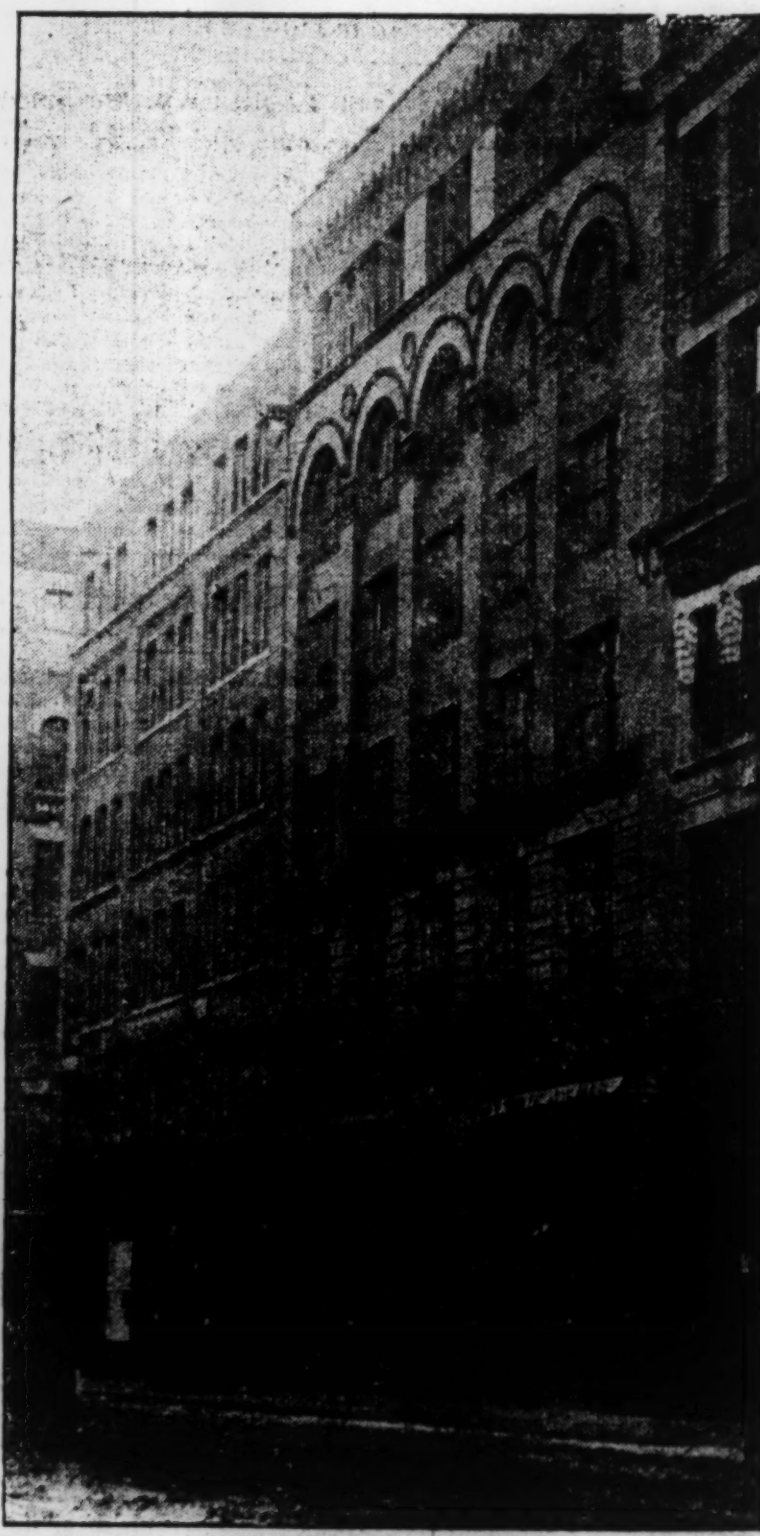
Elizabeth M. Murphy has acquired title to the single house at 386 Highland avenue, Somerville, through the Raymond office. The Harvard Trust Company and Annie M. Tilton, trustees under the will of Henry N. Tilton, are the grantors. The total taxed valuation is \$3500.

The same broker has sold for Edward and Mary White the two-apartment house at 43-45 Spencer avenue, Somerville. The whole is assessed on a total valuation of \$4100. The purchaser is John F. Donnelly.

The estate at Somerville avenue, Prospect, Newton and Everett streets, Somerville, has been sold. There are 18,782 feet of land, three-story frame house, a livery and boarding stable, a frame building used as a blacksmith shop, and a two-story dwelling. The property was sold by William J. Burlbank of Boston. The estate was taxed at \$16,700 and was purchased for improvement and investment, Joseph J. Giles was the broker.

Edith H. Paul has come into full possession of the residential property at 11 Pearl avenue, Arlington. This estate consists of a frame private dwelling with modern appointments, and a garage. The buyer is a former resident of Lexington, and purchases for a home.

T. H. Raymond has negotiated the sale of the country place at 5 Rutland street,



ONE OF WEEK'S LARGE SALES.

Property at 118 to 128 Lincoln street, assessed on \$107,800, purchased this week by Frank W. Hunt.

Bemis, Watertown. The lot of land contains 7500 square feet. The former owner, Mrs. Lila Hudson of Portland, Me., deeds to a Cambridge party.

The sale of a frame cottage house in Baker street, Belmont, is reported. It is deeded by Ellery P. Clapp of Stoughton to Joseph Gagliano, who buys for immediate occupancy.

Prospect Hill, Beverly. The trustees of the Prospect Hill syndicate have sold lot 102 on the west side of Baker avenue, Prospect Hill, Beverly,

to Castle road. The purchaser was James Woodbury Smith, and the grantor Herbert C. Birtwell. There has been sold from this estate, since the opening sale in July last, 124,000 square feet of land, all to purchasers intending to build.

## In Winthrop.

Miles B. Mank of Portland has sold his estate at 49 Bartlett road, corner Plummer street, Winthrop, consisting of a modern 12-room house together with 6000 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$8000, to Dr. Albert Toppa of Newburyport, who will occupy for a home.

## Newton Deal Completed.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to a tract of land containing 160,000 square feet, assessed on a valuation of \$16,000, located on Elm and Webster streets, to the city of Newton. The grantor was the Newton Savings Bank.

## Winchester.

Dr. Buckley of Winchester has purchased the estate at 3 and 5 Cottage avenue, Winchester, from John W. and R. D. Watters. The parcel consists of a two-apartment house and a lot of land containing 8000 square feet. The sale was made through the Winchester office of the company.

## Newport Land.

The trustees of the Newport First Beach Land Company of Newport, R. I., have sold lots 153 and 154 on the north side of Reservoir road, with a combined frontage of 120 feet and containing Beach Land Company of Newport, Robert Parker.

## "Squire's Garden," Arlington.

The following sales are reported at "Squire's Garden," Arlington: Lot 108 containing 6160 square feet, with 60 feet frontage on Broadway and 108 feet on Grafton street, sold to A. E. Cutler of Cambridge; lot 279 containing 5085 square feet, having a frontage of 73 feet on Newcomb street, sold to John H. Foss of Boston; lot 265 containing 4870 square feet, having a frontage of 80 feet on Brooks avenue, sold to Edwin K. Willard of Winthrop.

## HYDE PARK LEASE.

W. W. Stall, president and manager of the factory exchange, reports that agreements have been made through his office leasing the magnificent modern cement construction manufacturing buildings in Hyde Park avenue, Hyde Park, built a year ago especially for the use of the Marshall-Electric Company and vacated by the latter on account of the sale and removal of its business to Hartford, Conn. The North American Rubber Company has leased for a term of years and will fit up the premises for its own purposes and occupy in the near future.

## SOUTH SHORE ESTATE.

Mrs. Sarah E. Huestis has sold her country seat known as "Grey Hollow," beautifully situated in Water street, leading to Scituate in the town of Pembroke, South Shore. The estate has a frontage of more than one half mile on the historic North river, a navigable salt

water stream emptying into the ocean at the adjoining town of Marshfield. The river was famous in colonial times for its extensive ship-building interests and is now very popular with yachtsmen and owners of motor boats. There is a boat landing upon the premises a short distance from the house. The farm comprises between 90 and 100 acres of land with an apple orchard, small fruit garden and a cranberry bog with a valuable tract of timber.

The buildings comprise an imposing modernized colonial mansion containing 10 rooms and large billiard hall. There is a stock and hay barn, containing coachman's quarters, grain, harness and dairy apartments, a cottage for the farmer, engine house, poultry plant comprising five improved poultry houses which are fully equipped for poultry raising and numerous outbuildings all uniquely set in a pine grove. The residence sets back a long distance from the street and is approached by a tree-lined avenue.

This is the most valuable estate on the North river and is one of the most important real estate transactions consummated in the quiet old town of Pembroke for many years. The estate was sold to C. E. and A. J. Hodgkins of Dorchester, who buy for a summer home and have already taken title; the advertised price was \$11,500. The Chapin Farm Agency was the brokers.

## THE "BRIARS" SOLD.

One of the most significant sales of summer property on the Atlantic coast closed in a number of years is that involving the "Briars," owned by Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of this city, and situated at Bar Harbor, Me. The purchaser was Edward Beale McLean of Cincinnati and Washington, for a summer home. He will further improve the estate, making it one of the finest homes on the coast. The "Briars" is located on Shore path, and comprises several acres of fine land, extensive mansion, stable, conservatories and several other outbuildings. It commands a fine view of the ocean front and surrounding country.

The cottage has not been occupied by Mrs. Sears for some time, but has been leased to several prominent families during that time. Among the recent tenants has been John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The purchaser, Edward Beale McLean, is the son of John B. McLean, the newspaper publisher, who married Miss Evelyn Walsh, daughter of John R. Walsh, the well-known mining man of Colorado. Mr. McLean has made his summer home at Bar Harbor at intervals for several years.

## GOOD START FOR BUILDING.

The new year has started off well as regards building operations in New England. Up to January 5 the contracts awarded exceeded in value those of the corresponding period for the past 10 years with one exception. The following statistics have been compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded to Jan. 5, 1910,	\$2,301,000;	corresponding period 1909,	\$1,471,000;
1908,	\$829,000;	1907,	\$2,160,000;
1906,	\$2,136,000;	1905,	\$811,000;
1904,	\$718,000;	1903,	\$1,702,000;
1902,	\$2,748,000;	1901,	\$1,208,000.

## CANADIAN INVASION BY AMERICANS NOT CAUSING OBJECTION

Although more than 400,000 citizens of the United States have deserted Uncle Sam in the last few years to take up homes in Canada, west of the Great Lakes, there has been no loud cry of "repel invaders" and "Canada for the Canadians." In fact, the immigrants have been welcomed in the Northwest, although some misgivings about "the Americanization of Canada" have been expressed in some quarters.

"The American invasion is a misnomer," says one correspondent, writing from Winnipeg. "The new citizens of the Canadian West are neither invaders nor intruders. They have come because we invited them, because our government has spent thousands upon thousands of dollars to attract them, because the ramifications of the work of the excellently organized immigration department of the federal government extend to all the principal cities of over half the states of the Union, because they make the excellent settlers that we want."

The movement of settlement from south of the boundary began in a small way as far back as 1898, when the campaign for immigrants on behalf of Canada had to be carried on carefully and judiciously. The United States opposed it, because the government recognized that it was likely to lose many excellent farmers, for it is always the strong who become pioneers. In the first four years probably not more than 40,000 or 50,000 went to Canada from the States, but after 1902 a realization of the agricultural wealth of western prairies was forced upon the world, and the enterprising Yankees were eager to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded. Discussing the influx, a writer in the London Daily Mail after a visit to Manitoba, says:

"During the current year the total immigration to Canada is estimated at 200,000, of which number about 70,000 will come from the United States, and nearly 75,000 from the British Isles. There will also be several thousand native born Canadians removing from their older provinces in the east to locate on the free farms of the west. Every one of the newcomers is of a superior class, owing to the restrictive legislation now in force, and which was largely responsible for cutting down the immigration from 200,000 in 1907 to about 148,000 in 1908.

## SCHOOLS

**The Oxford School**  
222-224 OXFORD ST., HARTFORD, CONN.  
A home school for girls; lower and upper schools represent all departments through college preparatory. General and special courses for non-collegiate. Domestic science, art, music. Exceptional advantages for French and German. Teachers able, experienced, successful.  
MISS M. I. BILLINGS, Headmistress.



## Charlotte Brontë's First Novel Was Rejected, But "Jane Eyre," Accepted at Once, Brought Her Fame

**Trials of the Six Little Brontës, Three of Whom at Least, Entered the Field of Authorship.**

### THE HAWORTH HOME

LONDON—Charlotte Brontë was born in the parsonage at Thornton, a little Yorkshire village of which her father, the Rev. Patrick Brontë, had just been presented the living. Four years later he was appointed perpetual curate of Haworth, a small village in the heart of the moors, and moved there early in 1820 with his six little children, of whom Charlotte was the third.

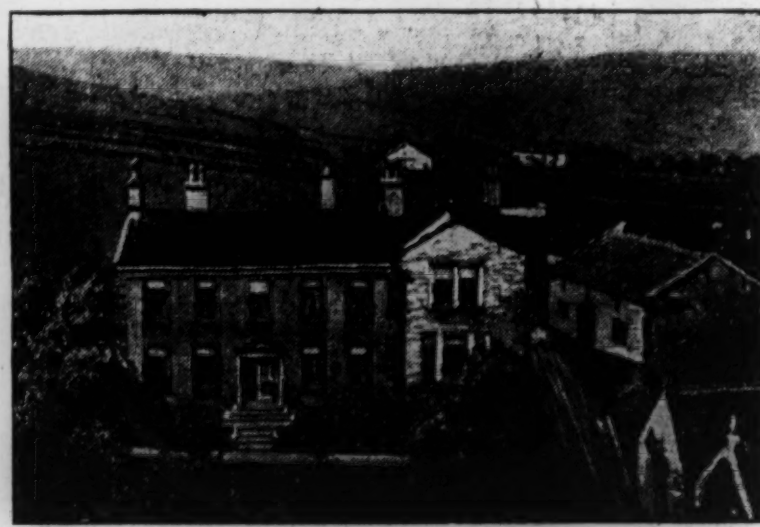
The little Brontës were grave and silent beyond their years, and so unchild-like in all their ways that the servants used to say that you would never think there was a child in the house—much less six—and all under the age of 7. Even the room which had been put aside for their special use was never called the nursery, but "the children's study." Marie, the eldest, was like a mother to the little sisters and brother. They had no children's books or toys, and no companions of their own age, so they made their own amusements, and were entirely wrapped up in each other.

Maria, aged 7, used to read the newspapers, and report the news to the younger ones, who all took the keenest interest in politics. Being left very much alone, they clung together, and the six little creatures would often be seen wandering forth hand in hand, the elder ones tenderly leading the younger, on to the wild, solitary moors which rolled down to the very doors of the parsonage. When they had been at Haworth about three years an aunt came to live with them. She taught the little girls sewing and various household duties, leaving their father to instruct them in all other matters. They were wonderfully precocious children, writing stories almost as soon as they could hold a pen. Charlotte's works filling 21 volumes before she was 15.

In 1827 Mr. Brontë sent his four elder daughters to a school for the daughters of clergymen at Cowan Bridge, near Leeds, where they remained for about a year. The school is supposed to be the prototype of "Lowood" in "Jane Eyre," and Charlotte has made the world ring with the history of their experiences during those few, short months. In after years Charlotte told Mrs. Gaskell, the author of a charming "Life of Charlotte Brontë," that she would not have written what she did of Lowood had she not immediately identified with Cowan Bridge, although she had only described what had actually occurred there, to the best of her recollection.

At 9 years of age Charlotte found herself the eldest child of the family. Even at that early age she seems to have had wonderfully clear and lofty notions of what her duty was, and she held fast to them in the face of all difficulties and fulfilled them with all the untiring devotion of an unselfish nature.

In 1831 Charlotte went to school at Roehead, but this was very different from her former experience. The principal, Miss Wooler, was a kind and sympathetic lady, who kept up her interest in Charlotte long after the school-days were ended, and it was there also



HOME OF CHARLOTTE BRONTË.  
This was Haworth parsonage, where resided the curate, the Rev. Patrick Brontë, and his six little children, of whom Charlotte was the third.

that Charlotte made the acquaintance of the three young girls who continued her firm friends all through her life.

She remained at Roehead for about a year, and then returned home to impart the knowledge which she had acquired there to her two younger sisters, Emily and Anne. In 1835 she went back to Roehead, this time as teacher, in order that her father might be able to afford the expense of sending her only brother, Branwell, to study at the Royal Academy.

After that she went as governess in a private house, again with a view to adding to the family income. To do what she deemed her duty was her chief interest in life, and she persevered in the ungenial task of teaching until the year 1840, when she and her sister Emily went to Brussels to improve their knowledge of French. Charlotte has given us a vivid description of her first impressions of London in "Villette," where the heroine, Lucy Snowe, passes through town on the same journey.

The first published work of the Brontë sisters was a volume of their joint poems. As early as 1836 Charlotte had written to Southey enclosing some of her verses and asking his opinion of their merits. Southey's answer was kind, but discouraging, and it was not till several years later—after their return from Brussels—that the sisters summoned up courage to publish a little book of verses under the title of "Poems by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell." At the same time they each sent forth a novel to try its chances in the world of literature. "Wuthering Heights" by Ellis Bell and "Agnes Grey" by Acton Bell were finally accepted by some firm, but Charlotte's novel, "The Professor," went the weary round of various publishing houses without success, until at last one firm wrote to her rejecting the manuscript but offering to consider a longer story. "The Professor" was cast aside (it was never published in the author's lifetime) and Charlotte at once commenced to write "Jane Eyre," which was immediately accepted, and instantly rushed into fame. When her sisters' novels appeared the public thought they were all the work of one hand; so, to prove their individuality, the sisters paid a surprise visit to their publishers in London.

After the publication of "Shirley"—her second novel—Charlotte again visited London, and this time she was known as the popular novelist, and was introduced to many of the literary celebrities of the day. In 1854 she was married to the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, a former curate of her father; her married life was brief but happy.



CHARLOTTE BRONTË.  
Noted English writer, author of "Jane Eyre" and other works.

Charlotte Brontë wrote of life as she saw it—omitting nothing, softening nothing. Because of its daring originality and fearless honesty "Jane Eyre" roused the venom of some critics; in the preface to the second edition she addresses those "in whose eyes whatever is unusual is wrong." "Conventionalism is not morality. Self-righteousness is not religion. To attack the first is not to assail the last. To pluck the mask from the face of the Pharisee is not to lift an impious hand to the crown of thorns. These things and deeds are diametrically opposed; they are as distinct as is vice from virtue. Men too often confound them; they should not be confounded; appearance should not be mistaken for truth; narrow human doctrines, that only tend to elevate and magnify a few, should not be substituted for the world-redeeming creed of Christ. There is—I repeat it—a difference; and it is a good, and not a bad action, to mark broadly and clearly the line of separation between them. The world may not like to see these ideas discovered, for it has been accustomed to blind them. . . . it may hate him who dares to scrutinize and expose . . . but, hate as it will, it is indebted to him."

## For the Visitor to Palm Beach and the Tourist to Other Southern Resorts

*We Have Made Special Preparation To Supply Every Outfitting Need*

**N**O STORE in the entire country is better supplied with the necessary articles of apparel and their accessories for the after-holiday sojourn in warmer climes than this great establishment. For those contemplating such a trip we can mention here but a few of the many things in mind—but it is well to remember that whatever your individual demands may be there's safety in depending upon "The Mercantile Heart of New England" to provide your every want.

*Women's New Lingerie Dresses, including newly imported hand-made Dresses; also Women's New Russian Blouse Linen Dresses with leather belts.*

*Women's new braided linen and striped chambray Dresses in handsome advance spring shades and styles.*

*Women's new Waists in hand embroidered Marquisette, batiste and figured foulard materials; all the new styles and patterns.*

*Women's new plain tailored and handsomely braided Coats in finely shaded pongee, tussor, serge and imported mixtures and tweeds.*

*Women's new Skirts in English rep, fine linen, new voiles, new Panamas and French serges in very latest color effects.*

*Women's new Shoes in new white buckskin, three eyelet Gibson Ties and Love Dream Pumps.*

*Women's new plain and embroidered Italian silk Hosiery in rich plain colors to match all costumes.*

*Women's new Gloves—Nielson's real kid, Paris point and three row embroidery; Avon brand imported cape skin and English hand sewn gloves; both in the newest shades and the correct lengths.*

*Women's new Parasols in linens, Dresdens, pongees and tucked effects; all the latest correct colors and with unique handles.*

*Women's new Hats in Ramie braids, Leghorn and Panama with the latest French trimmings.*

*Women's new Spanish lace Scarfs, Mantillas, Egyptian Scarfs and many new novelties in chiffon, net and lace.*

*Misses' new embroidered linen one and two piece Dresses in new summer effects and many pleasing new shades.*

*Girls' new plain and embroidered rep and linen Dresses in Russian belted and blouse waist effects.*

*Men's new white and striped flannel Suits and Trousers; also khaki, crash and woolen riding Trousers and Riding Suits in blue serge and fancy Scotch plaids.*

*Men's new fancy Waistcoats and correct Dress Clothes.*

*Men's new Bathing Suits; soft silk and flannel Shirts and dress and dinner Shirts.*

*Men's new Austrian knitted golf Coats; new Gloves in silk lisle, chamois and doeskin.*

*Men's new silk, lisle and English cotton Hosiery in advance summer shades.*

*Men's new white canvas Low Shoes and patent colt Evening Pumps.*

## Mexico Is Spending Sevenfold as Much Money For Public Schools as It Did Ten Years Ago

**Attendance Is Obligatory Between the Ages of Six and Fourteen Years—Technical Schools Are Good.**

### A NEW UNIVERSITY

MEXICO—"Faith that is the evidence of things not seen" sustains Mexico in the task of popular education. This faith has made stepping-stones out of difficulties. The old German truism "There are people beyond our mountains" has further inspired these efforts. The crust of conservatism, three centuries thick, had to be broken. Ten years ago the budget allowance of the federal government of Mexico for the cause was barely \$1,000,000; this year it approximates \$7,000,000.

While the expenditures of the federal government, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, amounted to \$5,540,249, the expenditures estimated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1910, sum up \$6,990,165. There is a reserve fund in the federal treasury, to which Mexico has been adding in spite of the so-called hard times. Of this reserve, Congress voted \$26,000,000 for public improvements, and thereof \$1,481,300 was set apart for new school edifices, etc., in federal jurisdiction. This was not expended last year, as proposed, but part of it may be expended next year. The budget allowances include the salary of the secretary of public instruction, the Hon. Justo Sierra and his able assistant secretary, the Hon.

Ezequiel A. Chavez, who respectively receive \$15,000 and \$10,000.

The American pioneers built school houses as well as churches as they occupied new territory. Not so the Spanish pioneers in Mexico. The Catholic clergy were heroic, carrying the gospel at the risk of life into the subjugated Aztec empire. But they built churches. Father Gaute established, however, a school at Texcoco, for the Indians, the first primary school in America. Late in the eighteenth century Mexico, with a population of 4,000,000, had only ten schools. In 1822 Lancasterian schools were established in the country, and 30 years later the first Protestant missions opened up with schools as well as churches.

Fifty years before France divorced church and state, Mexico did so. But the step was preceded by the war of reform. In 1857 President Juarez initiated the laws of reform, but they were incorporated into the federal constitution in 1859. Religion had formed part of the curriculum of day schools; the Ripalda catechism being a text book. Under the reformed constitution, religion, thus considered, was ruled out of the public schools, but not by direct law until 1888, when lay education became a federal obligation. The Bible is not read in the public schools of Mexico, nor the Catholic catechism. Thirty years ago out of a population of 11,000,000, less than 2,000,000 could read and write. In 1891 President Diaz made education compulsory, thus bringing the Indian out of the penumbra of the past. In 1895 one third of the population in the federal district could read and write. The following year the government took over the Lancasterian schools. It is a grati-

fying matter of history that every municipality in the republic has now at least one school.

Attendance on public schools is obligatory between the ages of 6 and 14. The primary grade covers five years, the high school two years, and the national preparatory school five years. The technical schools are then opened to the youth, the course in the medical, law and engineering lines covering five years each. Up to the age of 6, children are allowed in the kindergartens. There are classes free to the public at night in the conservatory of music and education is free to the inmates of the penitentiaries and barracks.

There are 650 public schools in the federal district and territories, with 70,000 pupils and 2500 teachers. These latter are styled "superior" but resemble somewhat the high schools in the United States. It is safe to say that, out of a probable population of 10,000,000, there are about 1,000,000 children in the public schools. School and seminary are sustained by the Catholic clergy, probably have 150,000 scholars, and the Protestant schools 15,000; the Methodists alone enrolling 4000 in the republic.

The National Preparatory school has been renovated at a cost of \$1,000,000. Next year, in September, as part of the centennial celebrations, the government will open a new plant, the National University of Mexico, with a Mexican scholar as its head. The School of Arts has been recently housed in a new building at a cost of \$250,000. Improvements approaching \$2,000,000 have been made in the normal schools. The School of Medicine, at present in the ancient inquisition building, is to have a new

home of its own very soon. The government expends not less than \$80,000 a year in free scholarships, sending the favored to be teachers to the United States and Europe, to perfect themselves for government positions.

The government encourages every legitimate enlightenment to the youth of Mexico. Through the aid of Senator Miguel F. Martinez, the Mexican Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals distributed in the public schools 3000 copies of "Black Beauty" and "Friends and Helpers," printed in the Spanish language.

The American, German and French colonies have good schools in the City of Mexico, the Americans even planning a school-house to cost \$150,000.

Popular education has received great impulse from the labors of the secretary of public instruction, the Hon. Justo Sierra. He was born in the city of Campeche on Jan. 6, 1848. At the age of 23 he was admitted to the bar and that year elected to Congress, but resigned to go on the supreme bench. In 1901 he became assistant secretary of the joint department of justice and public instruction. He pursued broad and effective methods, and four years later the bureau of public instruction widened into a separate cabinet office. For 25 years Mr. Sierra held the chair of general history

## Jordan Marsh Company

### HYDE PARK HEARS OF WATER PLANT

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The terms of the agreement between the town of Hyde Park and the Hyde Park Water Company, signed by Attorney Robert M. Morse for the company and Attorneys James E. Cotter, Charles F. Jenney and Edwin C. Jenney for the town, have just been made public. The town agrees to pay the water company \$416,000 for its plant on April 1, 1910.

An extra sum will be paid by the town for all accessories, machinery and tools. In case of any dispute concerning any articles of the agreement Percy M. Blake and George A. Kimball, engineers for the two parties, will make a decision that shall be binding on both. The company was incorporated 27 years ago. The agreement must be ratified by the stockholders of the company and by the voters in special town meeting.

In the National Preparatory school, resigning the same to become a cabinet officer. Extensive travel, conscientious devotion to his work, and sympathetic support from the federal government have enabled him to lift his department to a fine standard.

### COLONIES WANT ENGLAND TO LOOK ON THEM AS PARTNERS

LONDON—At a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce for Albert Spicer, M. P., president of the chamber, delivered an address on "Australia and the Recent Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire." The colonies, the lecturer pointed out, liked to look upon themselves as partners and not as children, and he maintained that we had arrived at that period in connection with the self-governing dominions beyond the seas where they could be looked upon as partners and no longer as children. In dealing with the principal resolutions brought before the congress he said that the one subject that created a great deal of interest in the Australian press was the question of immigration. With regard to the idea that there were certain parties in Australia desirous of keeping out immigrants, he said that that was not the case. What they did not want was for immigrants to come and settle in towns where there were already a quantity of men without any work. They did want immigrants to go on to the land, al-

though they felt that further legislation was needed in the direction of closer settlement. Referring to the progress of trade and commerce in Australia, he said that the various state governments assisted industries at the start and then left them to private enterprise.

The lecturer made some interesting remarks with regard to the dissemination of exaggerated statements through the press. He said that in this country we had been running down our commercial position during the last six years, apparently forgetting that, after all, it was chiefly the extraordinary statements in a discussion that got into the newspapers. He counseled business men to see if they could not find some better way of preventing these statements regarding British decadence being made prominent in the dominions beyond the seas. Personally he did not believe in them. He concluded by explaining his suggestion for the formation of an imperial council of commerce, to consist of members to be chosen by chambers of commerce in the British empire in proportion to the overseas trade of the different countries.



## MEMORIES OF LOVELY LACE AND VIOLETS OF RAPALLO

Italian Town Where the Majority of the Women Have  
Been for Generations Adept With the Pillow, the  
Thread and the Bobbin, in Making "Real Lace."



LACEMAKERS OF RAPALLO, ITALY.

A trio of women are here seen at work on pillow lace outdoors near their cottages.

So great has been the value set upon lace that no other item used in personal apparel, whether ornamental or practical only, can claim equality with it. In the days of long ago, as in our own time, what is now known as the genuine article was very highly prized. It is necessary to refer to it as the genuine article, for in the past all lace was real lace, and the term "real lace" is generally employed in contradistinction to the miles and miles of modern machine-made laces and embroideries that are placed upon the millinery market.

Handmade lace, which may be divided for the sake of greater clearness into the two classes of needle point and pillow lace, has for centuries been regarded more or less as belonging to the same category as the art productions, though its proper place is rather, perhaps, among the handicrafts. No one could for a moment imply that the magnificent art of the painter and the sculptor is equalled by the deftness of the lacemaker, at the same time it is worthy of notice that northern Italy and Flanders, both of which were the home of the earliest of the great masters of European painting, witnessed as well the infancy of lace making, which received, no doubt, some measure, however slight, of that extraordinary artistic spirit.

Nowadays, when the trade has been flooded with imitations of every kind, it is difficult perhaps to realize the patience, taste and skill that are exercised in the making of hand-made lace. So, too, when by means of the wonderful development of ingenious machinery laces of this sort become a comparatively cheap commodity it is not surprising that the true meaning of "point de Venise," Valenciennes, Flemish, Brussels, Jonion," and many other famous makes, have been somewhat obscured from view.

As an industry, it has always proved so exceedingly adaptable to the simplest

and best conditions of home life that it is really deserving of notice and encouragement wherever it is still to be met with. It may be carried on in the smallest of cottages and in the most remote of all localities, so long as the proper thread is available; the outfit needed by the worker is quite easily provided, and a system of piece-work payment ever tends to encourage dexterity, skill and perseverance on the part of the work people.

If ever you happen to be in Genoa, and are interested in these things, get in the train and go to Rapallo. It is only half an hour distant by rail as you travel eastward along the coast. You will find it to be a small town of some 3000 inhabitants, essentially Italian in character, but latterly somewhat invaded by a cosmopolitan element, at all events in winter. While the men there are busy with coral, and netting the tunny fish, the majority of the women are still, as they have been for generations, adepts with the pillow, the bobbins and the thread.

The work done here is not needle-point but almost entirely pillow lace. When the pillow, which is placed as a rule on a small wooden stand in front of the worker, has been covered with the card or paper substance bearing the design, the countless pins used in the process are arranged like a forest on the surface of the cushion, marking the outline of the figure. Step by step the clever fingers of the women pass the threads from the bobbins onto the pins, twisting them here and plaiting them there until inch after inch of the lace is formed. These bobbins as often as not are family treasures and are handed along from mother to daughter.

It is good to see these people's patient industry amidst their picturesque surroundings. Across the fields when the violets bloom you walk on a carpet of scented blossoms, which leave yet another pleasant memory of Rapallo.

## VILLAGE OF BRAY BRINGS TO MIND THE VICAR'S SONG

Hero of the Ballad Said to Have Been Simon Aleyne or  
Allen, Very Changeable in His Faith—Little Eng-  
lish Town Has Quiet and Restful Atmosphere.

LONDON.—After the noise and rush of Maidenhead on a hot summer's afternoon, it is a relief to pass on to the quiet and restful atmosphere of Bray, a little old-world village a short distance farther down the river Thames on the Berkshire bank. At the end of the one tiny street stands the Jesus hospital, an almshouse founded in 1627 by William Goddard of the Fishmongers' Company, and famous as the scene of one of the masterpieces of Fred Walker. It is built in a quadrangle of old red brick, mellow with age, where the clipped yews and the gay borders of brilliant herbaceous flowers form a pleasing contrast. Forty poor people are housed there, and two more live over the old lych-gate, which bears the date 1448.

It seems strange that this drowsy little village, with its atmosphere of peace and apathy, should be indissolubly connected with a loud, rollicking song. It is true, nevertheless, that when Bray is mentioned every Englishman present will be irresistibly reminded of the ballad of the vicar, and no matter how slightly developed his musical talent may be it will not prevent him from breaking forth into a "chorus ad lib" whenever the song is sung:

"And this is law, that I'll maintain  
Until my dying day, sir,  
That whatsoever king shall reign,  
I'll still be vicar of Bray, sir."

This ballad, which is almost too well known to quote, was composed in the reign of George I. by a trooper of the guards—some say an officer—name unknown. It is, perhaps, the most popular of all the old English ballads chiefly on account of its beautiful harmonies, for a song does not live year after year solely because the words of it diverted the British army in 1720.

It is said that the hero of the song was one Simon Aleyne, or Allen, who retained his benefice under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, changing his faith from Papist to Protestant and back again with a cheerful alacrity, so as to meet the views of the reigning monarch, for he was essentially a practical religion.

There appear to have been several vicars of Bray to whom the song might equally have applied, so possibly the author may have transposed the attributes of one vicar into the life and times of another—or he may have invented the whole story. One never can trust an anonymous writer.

### REVISED NAVAL ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON.—The revised estimates of appropriations for the naval establishment, to correspond with the proposed redistribution of the duties of the bureaus, have been submitted to Congress by Secretary Meyer. The aggregate is \$12,866,122 more than the original estimations.

### FIRE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The Binghamton cold storage plant, one of the largest in the country, was destroyed by fire which started last night. The loss will reach \$250,000.

### MALDEN LOAN IS PLACED.

The finance commission of Malden has awarded the \$150,000 loan in anticipation of taxes to F. S. Mosley & Co. of Boston for a discount of 3.99 per cent and a premium of \$3.50.

### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ELECTS.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The Norfolk County Library Association has elected L. A. Cook of South Weymouth treasurer and librarian, and the Hon. Edwin C. Jenney of Hyde Park clerk. The association now has a library of 11,000 volumes and a balance of \$2,800.

### SECURE FILIPINOS FOR HAWAII.

HONOLULU.—A party of 361 Filipino laborers, secured by agents, sent to the Philippines by the Hawaiian board of immigration, arrived on the liner Si-beria and will be set to work on the sugar plantations.

### EARLY FIRE DOES SLIGHT DAMAGE.

A fire causing \$500 damage occurred at 157 Summer street, occupied by A. M. Davis, manufacturer of card specialties, at 6.30 this morning. The cause is not known.

## MR. TAFT'S MESSAGE AROUSSES FAVORABLE COMMENT AT LARGE

In Washington the First of  
Special Communications  
Meets With Decided Stamp  
of Approval.

### DISCUSS ITS VIEWS

WASHINGTON.—Comment today on the first of President Taft's special messages, read in the House Friday, is for the greater part favorable. The document, which dealt with proposed modifications in the interstate commerce act and a federal charter, was received on every hand with profound interest and generally pronounced the most important communication he has thus far sent to Congress.

Most of the leading features of the document had been forecasted in the Washington despatches of the last month. This fact, however, did not detract from the thoroughness with which it was scrutinized. The Senate was not in session. Therefore the message was read only before the House. That was exceptional, as, with possibly only one exception, Presidents' messages have been read only when both houses were in session to receive them.

He alludes to the Republican platform of 1908 in outlining his views for maintaining the principle of competition between nationally competing railroad lines and for regulating the issuance of railroad securities. The desirability of affording minority stockholders a market for their holdings, the President urges virtually that the present status of railroad ownership of other properties be not disturbed as long as it is not in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. His conclusions along these lines are:

Where less than a half of the stock of a road is owned by another road the holdings must not be increased to a control. Where there is now a control, holdings may be increased to include all the stock. Reversionary ownership of demised railroads may be acquired where the properties are now being operated under leases, executed for a term of not less than 25 years. These provisions, it is pointed out, are of great importance in the New England railroad situation.

Those who know say he seems to have in mind the Standard company when he says that "the worst offenders" against the anti-trust law, against whom federal injunctions have been issued, have three courses before them—first, to dissolve themselves into their component parts in the different states; second, to operate under some secret trust in defiance of the law, thus incurring the penalties of contempt and "inevitable criminal prosecution," or, third, to reorganize and accept in good faith the federal charter I suggest."

NEW YORK.—Great interest is manifested among lawyers versed in corporation affairs over President Taft's recommendation to Congress concerning federal regulation of trusts. The general impression seemed to be that the President's plan was practicable and that it should be tried. Some regarded it merely as experimental, while others at once declared that it appeared to point the way to a definite solution of the trust problem.

C. C. Barber, head of the match trust, said: "Every manufacturer who wants to conduct an orderly business would welcome such supervision as could be justly exercised over the industries of the country by the government. The sooner we all get into an orderly, unspeculative condition, the better off we will be."

Henry Woolman, counsel for the Diamond Match Company and for various steel interests, said: "If I understand President Taft's views he does not desire to repeal the Sherman anti-trust law, but recommends a federal incorporation law. He could not compel any corporation to take advantage of such a law."

"My own impression is that such a law cannot do any harm, and will probably be a wise experiment. I would not, however, regard it as anything more than an experiment."

## CHANGE IS MADE IN TRISTAN ROLE

Pasquale Amato is announced in place of Clarence Whitehill to sing the baritone role of Kurval in "Tristan," the opera with which the Metropolitan season opens at the Boston Opera House Monday evening. Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel will send the first orchestra to Boston, leaving the second orchestra for the New York performances.

The first chorus will sing Thursday evening in "Lohengrin," and the entire choral forces of the company will appear in "Parsifal" at the Saturday matinee. Otto Weil is in Boston today representing the Metropolitan interests and Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel will be in Boston on Monday.

### BRICKLAYER DELEGATES HERE.

Delegates to the biennial convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union convention are already arriving in this city for the opening of the convention on Monday. The first session will be in Faneuil hall.

# THE NEXT MAYOR

James J. Storrow's Constructive Platform of Principles for an Honest, Progressive  
Administration of Boston Shows Him to Be **THE MAN FOR THE JOB**



**BOSTON** is a great city! It needs much. There are many problems before the mayor of the next four years. It will require a man **STRONG** mentally, morally and physically. **JAMES J. STORROW HAS THESE THREE QUALITIES.**

**Boston needs an HONEST, PROGRESSIVE ADMINISTRATION.**

**JAMES J. STORROW IS THE MAN FOR THE JOB.**

**STORROW SAYS** that, if he is elected mayor of Boston, he will give the people such an administration. He says he will do his very best—

To give Boston four years of **HONEST** government.

To provide **BETTER** TRANSPORTATION facilities.

To furnish adequate school accommodations for **ALL** the children of school age; to give them **THE VERY BEST TRAINING** so as properly to fit them to take up the work of the next generation; to give the children of advanced age every help in special training by which they can, in their generation, advance the standard under which we live; to zealously **PROTECT THEM AGAINST DANGER IN SCHOOL**, guard their health both in and out of school and to leave no means untried by which they may become better, healthier, brainier men and women than the generation that precedes them.

To find employment for the unemployed of Boston. The next mayor of Boston can solve a large part of the **PROBLEM OF EMPLOYMENT.**

To develop Boston's commerce and industry, thereby providing more **WORK FOR WORKINGMEN** and more **BUSINESS FOR MERCHANTS.**

To improve the **PUBLIC HEALTH** by enlarging the scope of the health department.

To improve and beautify the city streets, to build new ones and to keep them **CLEAN** and **SAFE** and **HEALTHFUL.**

To widen and improve the thoroughfares of the business districts of Boston. There should be adopted a comprehensive and lasting plan for **IMPROVING THE TRAFFIC CONDITIONS** in down town streets and sidewalks.

To see that **PROPERTY VALUATIONS** are **HONESTLY** and **FAIRLY** ADJUSTED, so that the rich will pay their fair share of the taxes and the poor no more than their fair share.

To see that there is **NO TAX DODGING** and that **ALL** the taxes the city is entitled to are collected, in order that the taxation burden may not fall unjustly and too heavily on the owners of small homes.

To spend the money raised by taxation for the benefit of the city and all the citizens. To see that the people's money is **NEITHER STOLEN** nor **WASTED.**

To make the city a model employer, seeing that its employees render fair service for good wages, seeing that the city gives its employees a square deal and putting into operation a **PLAN FOR THE PENSIONING OF MEN** who have become disabled for active service either through age or infirmity or accident.

To see that **NO POLITICAL LOAFERS** are carried on the city payrolls, thereby depriving honest and needy men of work; to see that politicians do not crowd real workingmen from deserved employment.

To check the growth of the city debt, so that the people may be relieved of the unnecessary burden of excessive principal and interest charges, and desirable **INDUSTRIES** MAY BE ATTRACTED to the city and employ its citizens.

To pay current expenses out of the tax budget, giving a square, frank fiscal administration; to see that a fictitious low tax rate is not obtained at the expense of loans which must be paid in succeeding years. To see that the people know just where they stand financially and **NOT TO DECEIVE** them by extravagant, dishonest expenses, for which the money is borrowed.

To conduct the City's business on an economical but **NOT ON A STINGY BASIS.**

To require a dollar's worth of material or service **FOR EVERY DOLLAR** paid to contractors with the city.

To put honest and able men on guard as the heads of city departments. To make personal **MERIT** and **NOT POLITICAL** **PULL** the test of a man's availability for a position in the municipal service.

To see that appropriations for Boston's charitable and penal institutions are adequate; that is, large enough adequately to support the institutions and properly provide for the inmates.

To put men of experience, good judgment and honest intentions in the executive and other important offices of the city charitable and penal institutions in order that there may be no **SCANDALS** or **ABUSES**, and that the purposes of these institutions may most successfully be carried out. To **DRIVE OUT INCOMPETENTS** and **GRAFTERS** and vicious men. In short, to see that Boston's public institutions are conducted along the fundamental lines for which they were created.

In short, to make Boston prosperous, thriving, clean, healthy; to make its administration a **MODEL** FOR THE OTHER **CITIES** of the United States; to improve the conditions of those who live here and attract others to join us—to give the people of Boston a square, honest, energetic administration.

# VOTE FOR JAMES J. STORROW

Jos. J. Leonard, 82 Carolina Ave., J. P.



## LEADERS OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

I.—The Representative Orator, Patrick Henry.

BY ERNEST C. MOSES.

ALL history has not produced greater orators than the revolutionary period of American history. Possibly this statement is true because no critical turning point in the upward trend of civilization ever needed the consecration and voice of the orator more than the days of 1760-76. But this urgent need in the development of unity in the American colonies through legislative compact, was met at every footstep of progress and there was an orator ready at every council, convention and congress to point the way, arouse the sleepers and encourage the weary.

How shall we define the orator? What is he and what does he stand for in the social structure? He is not merely a man of words, phrases and gestures. He is not a mere declaimer of sentences, a reciter of history, a prophet of possibilities, a self-attracting polisher of delectable language. He is far more than all that. The true orator is the man who sees a great human need, and with a God-given confidence in the right, points out the practical way of supplying it. He is a man of courage who uses his words only for beneficent purposes, and in deep sincerity talks not solely to the intellect of man, but to the heart. The real orator has something great to give his fellow men. He has risen beyond the plane of getting for himself and "the gift of tongues" is to him the medium whereby his stewardship of intelligence is exercised for the good of all mankind.

Such was the great orator of the revolution, Patrick Henry of Virginia. Our Independence chronicles tell us of no greater patriot than the great commoner of the South whose declamations still live as though they were written on the tablets of American thought with "the hand of an angel and the pen of a diamond." He was truly the instrument whereby the whole movement for liberty received an impetus which enthused the entire chain of colonies from Massachusetts to South Carolina. Let us renew our acquaintanceship with the memory of this great political genius.

Patrick Henry was the son of Col. John Henry, who was a native of Aberdeen, Scot. He was one of nine children and as his father had but slender means the young Patrick received but a very ordinary education. He, after "sat him up in trade" when he was but about 17 years old, but he was too im- provident and careless to succeed and the business soon disappeared. At the age

Statue in Richmond, Virginia  
Thomas Crawford's "Patrick Henry."

SPLENDID SHAFT IN STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The statue shows the great American patriot in the attitude of declaring war preferable to oppression.

## The Virginia Orator's Appeal

Patrick Henry Making His Tarquin and Caesar Speech.



COPY OF ORIGINAL PAINTING BY ROTHERMEL.

From an engraving in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society.

of 18 he completed his progress by marrying and by taking a farm on his hands without either experience or love for the work. In two years he had proven that he could not succeed in working the earth for a living and he resolutely turned to the study of law. He was a natural lawyer, and his father's failure to provide for him was a great incentive to study. He was a natural lawyer, and his father's failure to provide for him was a great incentive to study.

Then Henry turned to books and commenced diligently to study. He seemed to be one of the kind whose talents were developed only by the hard grinding of affliction, for they rose in proportion as his fortunes seemed to wane. He finally commenced the reading of law and after six weeks' study he applied for and secured a license to practice. He was examined by John Randolph, one of Virginia's polished aristocrats, and the attorney at first was far from being impressed by the ungainly countryman with his ignorance of the letter of the law. But looking deeper he recognized the great earnestness of the man and he also saw that he had been unjust in his estimate.

Randolph finally showed Henry his library and said to him, "Behold the tale of natural reason. You have never seen these books, nor this principle of the law, yet you are right and I am wrong; and from the lesson you have given me (you must excuse me for saying it) I will never trust to appearances again. Mr. Henry, if your industry be only half

same have never been forfeited or yielded up, but have been constantly recognized by the King and people of Britain.

"Resolved: Therefore, that the General Assembly of this colony have the sole right and power to lay taxes and imposts upon the inhabitants of this colony, and that every attempt to vest such power in any other person or persons whatsoever than the General Assembly aforesaid, has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom."

The debate which followed was full of hot-thrill against such radical measures, but Henry was equal to the occasion. He was ready for the defense of his resolves and his speech in their support was said to have been delivered with an effect never before witnessed in that ancient and honorable body. After a heavy indictment of the King he finished his oration with a climax which aroused his hearers to open-mouthed amazement at his boldness. Said Henry, pointing his long hand out toward the east and with a voice as slow and steady as ever man projected:

"Caesar had his Brutus! Charles I. his Cromwell and George III.—"

"Treason! Treason!" rang out from a score of voices among the loyalists.

"Down with him!"

"—And George III.," continued the intrepid Henry with clear voice and firm emphasis, "may well profit by their example! If this be treason, sir," he calmly added, turning to the speaker of the Assembly, "make the most of it!"

Such was the magnificent courage of the great southern orator. A thousand more voices of opposition would never have moved him an inch. The resolutions were adopted by a majority of one, and the last resolve was rescinded the next day during Henry's absence, but the resolutions in full were copied and circulated throughout the colonies. They aroused the doubters to a better sense of their position and encouraged the patriots in the North and the South to stand for their rights. Henry's resolves were really the death knell to the stamp act, for few obeyed its heaviest after once noting Virginia's attitude.

About 16 years later (March 20, 1775) Henry was a delegate to the second revolutionary convention assembled at Richmond, and on March 23 he introduced a resolution to the effect that Virginia should immediately take the position of defense and that a committee be appointed to prepare a plan for raising and organizing an army of men to defend the colony. Henry then delivered his famous speech, which was marvelous in its effects upon the whole country at large. His address closed with these words:

"Gentlemen, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible to any force which our enemy can send against us. It is vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry 'Peace, peace,' when there is no peace. The war actually has come. The next gale that sweeps from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms. Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that the gentlemen

wish? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it! Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

Henry was one of the delegates to the first Continental Congress which convened in Philadelphia in September, 1774. At the opening of business he made a forcible speech in which he struck the keynote of union that animated the body to successfully work out the problem of political unity. Said Henry: "British oppression has effaced the boundaries of the several colonies; the distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians and New Englanders is no more. I am not a Virginian! I am an American!"

Among the papers of the patriot after his death was found a package labeled thus: "Resolutions of the Virginia Assembly in 1765 concerning the stamp act. Let my executors open this paper."

Back of the paper containing a copy of the original resolves was an indorsement written by Henry stating that he had been elected a Burgess but a few days before and found men of weight very adverse to opposition. The indorsement continues:

"I determined to venture; and alone, unadvised and unassisted, on a blank leaf of an old law book, I wrote the within. Upon offering them to the House violent debates ensued. Many threats were uttered and much abuse cast on me by the party for submission. After a long and warm contest the resolve passed by a very small majority—perhaps of one or two only. The alarm spread throughout America with astonishing quickness and the ministerial party was overwhelmed. The great point of resistance to British taxation was universally established in the colonies. This brought on the war which finally separated the two countries and gave independence to ours. Whether this will prove a blessing or a curse will depend upon the use our people make of the blessings which a gracious God hath bestowed on us. If they are wise they will be great and happy. If they are of a contrary character they will be miserable. Righteousness alone can exalt them as a nation."

"Reader! Whoever thou art, remember this; and in thy sphere practise virtue thyself and encourage it in others." P. HENRY.

**PROJECT IOWA RAILROAD SPUR.**  
WATERLOO, Ia.—Waterloo has under consideration the organization of a company with a capital of \$500,000 to build a railroad south to connect with the C. M. & St. P. and the C. & N. W.

REGULAR ANNUAL

Carpet Clearance Sale  
AT PRAY'S

**This is the Real Thing:** Not a price changed except DOWNWARD: no marking up to make the price reduction look large

If you are looking for a Clearance Sale or mark-downs in Carpets or Rugs come to a CARPET STORE. This is not a single department, limited in stock, as we carry in value in Carpets, Rugs and Upholstery as much as some department stores spread over 20 or more departments.

**Important** This is not a job lot of merchandise purchased to sell at a price. Every Yard has come into our several departments as Regular Stock.

## Domestic Rugs

\$25,000 in high-grade Domestic Rugs  
25% to 33 1/3% Reduction

	Regular Price.	Now.
Body Brussels, 9x12	29.50	22.00
Body Brussels, 8.3x10.6	27.50	20.50
Royal Wiltons, 9x12	39.50	29.50
Royal Wiltons, 8.3x10.6	37.00	28.50
Axminsters, 9x12	25.00	19.50
Axminsters, 8.3x10.6	22.50	17.50
Wilton Velvets, 9x12	25.00	15.00
Wilton Velvets, 11.3x12	35.00	20.00
Tapestry Brussels, 8.3x10.6	14.00	9.00
Tapestry Brussels, 9x12	16.50	10.00

SMALL RUGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
Some Fully 30% Off Regular Prices

## Carpets

Every discontinued pattern, or part piece, has been marked down to close

	Regular price.	Now.
Body Brussels,	1.75	.97 1/2
Royal Wiltons,	3.00	1.50
Tapestry Brussels,	1.10	.67 1/2
Wilton Velvets,	1.50	.75
Axminsters,	1.75	.95
All Wool Ingrains,	.85	.50
Kidderminsters,	1.00	.67 1/2

REMNANTS OF ALL GRADES  
At Half Price and Less

All Reduced Prices incident to this Sale will be discontinued at its termination, the date of same to be announced later, depending on the success of the sale

Annual  
Clearance  
Sale

Established 1817  
**John H. Pray & Sons Co.**

646-658 Washington St., opp. Boylston St.

Annual  
Clearance  
Sale

## The Patriot



PATRICK HENRY.

Reproduction from old steel engraving of this noted statesman of revolutionary war times.

REPORT GAS DEAL  
IN WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—A deal, which involves approximately \$200,000,000, and by which New York capital, said to be backed by the Standard Oil Company, will control the entire gas output of West Virginia, has practically been closed.

The new deal involves the United Fuel Gas Company of Pittsburgh, which only recently took over the extensive holdings of the United States Natural Gas Company in this state, the Columbia Gas Company, which supplies Cincinnati, the Interstate Gas Company, the Ohio Fuel Supply and others, all of which draw their supply from southern West Virginia. It is said to be the intention of the New York men to pipe gas to New York, Philadelphia and other seaboard cities.

## NEW WAISTS AND ORNAMENTS

By Mme. Murielle Loeb

PARIS.—The new Russian blouse waists have taken a firm hold in Paris, and one sees them often now in the afternoon for dressy wear. The favorite style is made of mousseline de soie over a soft silk slip, and the trimming often consists of bands of fur. A waist belt of the material is shown with these, but the wearer usually substitutes a jeweled belt of old silver. This arranges all the fulness into the waist line, for the blouse is cut perfectly straight and loose and depends upon the belt to arrange the fulness.

The above-described Russian blouse waists are the most expensive kind, but many more moderate-priced styles are shown. Those in net come tucked elaborately at the yoke, the sleeves being tucked in the same manner, then the collar and cuffs are edged with lace and the whole is built over a foundation of either china silk or chiffon. All these new waists fasten down the left side.

Another new style of waist that is getting to be quite popular is the bolero waist, and this is just what its name intimates, the bolero being left loose, while the silk foundation or under part is tucked under the skirt belt; these are made in braided mousseline, the rounded edges of the bolero part being usually braided in border style. These waists look charming when worn with a corset skirt of velvet. They are shown in the majority of the favorite dark colors.

Some of the new millinery trimmings are very original. Birds and wings in gold and silver effects are something new, and another form of new trimming is a large ball-shaped rosette of golden lace.

A pretty ornament for a hat is a kind of double buckle of silver cord, one buckle being placed on the crown and the other holding the brim in an up-turned effect on the left side.

Hair ornaments for evening wear are all in either gold or silver effects. Wide bandeaux of wired gold lace, imitating a tiara, are very stylish. Silver lace bows, large and very upstanding, are also frequently seen. Flowers are not considered dressy enough for evening wear.

Ornaments of ivory are again coming into fashion, and quite a big display of

this is already being made in the curio shops of Paris.

Hair combs and barrettes of ivory are very much sought after, and one sees many necklaces composed of ivory beads; ivory headed hat pins are most stylish, and ivory handled umbrellas reminding us of those carried years ago are again in vogue.

The new hand bags are very small, thus entirely differing from those in vogue for the past few seasons.

A charming novelty is shown in a fan with a long chain, the end of which is attached to a bracelet; this bracelet is big enough to slip up over the elbow where it is worn. This is a charming evening accessory.

Another accessory for evening wear is a bracelet that is worn above the elbow, and which is supplemented by a small clasp intended to hold a bunch of flowers.

Little arm garters for evening wear are found to contain a tiny and cleverly hidden box into which is slipped a little powder puff; this article is one that will be much appreciated for ballroom wear.

Dog collars of black velvet with diamond supports at even intervals are very stylish to wear with décolleté gowns.

FLYERS PREPARE  
AT LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES.—Three carloads of aeroplanes, dirigible balloons and aeronautical apparatus have been hauled to the aviation park for next week's aviation meet. The machines were put into tents to be prepared for flights while the balloons were laid out to dry, preparatory to inflation. More than 20 air-craft are entered for the first day's flights Monday.

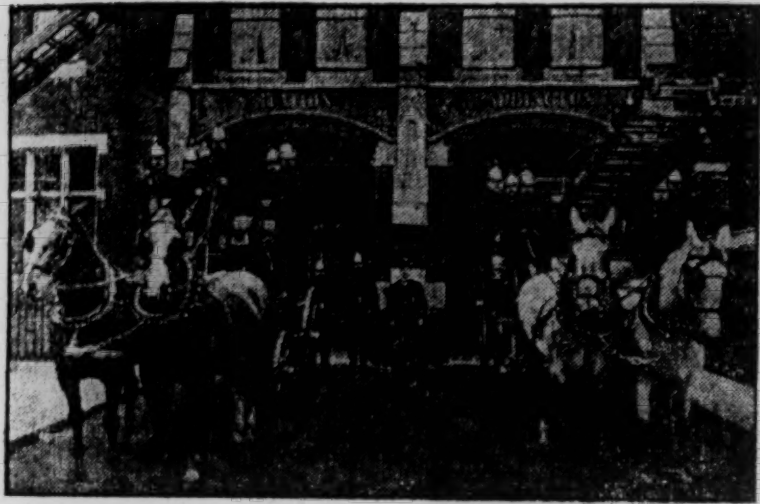
In addition to the aeroplanes and dirigibles which have already proved their worth, there are a number of new craft that will have a thorough trial next week for the first time.

**NEW YORK TUNNELER PERISHES.**  
NEW YORK.—Isaac Finkelstein, the burrower of Ludlow street, perished Friday night in a tunnel he had secretly dug in an attempt to reach a bank and jewelry store near his dwelling. Workmen had been digging 36 hours to find him.



# LONDON FIRE BRIGADE AND ITS EQUIPMENT

Great Progress Made in the Organization in the Last Few Years, Under Chief Officer Hamilton, and the Most Improved Machines and Appliances Secured.



A "TURN-OUT" AT PADDINGTON FIRE STATION.

The splendid horses pictured are an indication of the fine equipment of the London fire brigade. Blinkers appear on the harness in the photo, but they were abolished by Captain Hamilton.

LONDON.—Capt. J. de Courcy Hamilton, R. N., resigned his appointment as chief officer of the London fire brigade in August last. The post is one that is much sought after, but is generally held by a retired naval officer below the rank of a retired admiral. Any idea of its being a sinecure would be dispelled after a few moments' conversation with the able and energetic officer who has now retired from the brigade.

The progress and improvement during the last few years in the organization of the London fire brigade, as well as in the machines and appliances employed, are very marked. It is a long cry from the days when the best appliances available for extinguishing fires was a glorified hand syringe to the magnificent motor engines and fire escapes of today. There is, in fact, a gulf between them as between the old-fashioned breech-loading naval gun and the quick-firer of the present time.

The London fire brigade of today is composed entirely of retired naval or merchant marine men, who are admirably fitted for the work, as is abundantly proved by the manner in which the weekly drill is carried out. Here a spectacle is provided which illustrates every detail of the working of the brigade from the moment the call is given until the work is accomplished and the men return to their quarters.

The number of motor fire engines in use at the present time is comparatively small, but they will undoubtedly eventually supersede horses, especially where there are two or three stations in a district, since one engine could if necessary be replaced by one from a neighboring station. When Captain Hamilton joined the brigade they possessed but one motor that was supposed to tow the engine to the scene of operations, a procedure which, it is needless to say, was far from satisfactory. The class of motor engine at present in use is not likely to give trouble, owing to its specially powerful construction. Also in order to eliminate, as far as possible, the likelihood of trouble from the ignition, the engines are in some cases fitted with three forms of ignition, viz., coil and accumulator, high-tension magneto and low-tension magneto. The same engine that drives the car is used to pump the water. While discussing the motor engine, Captain Hamilton pointed out that fire extinguishing appliances above the height of 80 feet will always require special fittings attached to the building with pressure supplied from another source than pumping through hoses.

An interesting feature of the London fire brigade is a special equipment which, owing to its lightness, is able to travel faster than the more ponderous engine. This equipment comprises a 55-foot ladder, a supply of from 20 to 40 gallons of water under air pressure and 500 feet of hose, a quantity of sand, a two-gallon chemical hand extingisher, jumping sheets, life lines, hook ladders and belts, etc., and in some instances mechanically worked smoke-helmets; the liquid air smoke-helmets, in which the supply is self-contained and lasts from two to four hours, being sent on specially if likely to be required. These special equipments have proved invaluable in quelling a large number of the smaller fires. The men on duty with this equipment sleep by the car in their uniforms, whereas in the case of the big engines, the men turn out from bed which takes considerably longer.

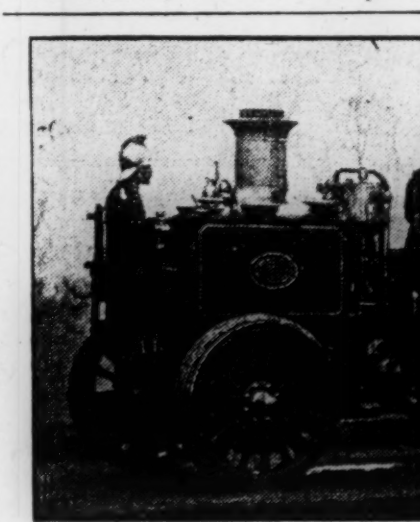
Among the numerous improvements that have been instituted during the last few years, is the "swinging" harness, which saves a considerable amount of time. The horses are trained to run up to their collars the moment the doors of their stalls are opened, and they are put through this drill every morning. Once in position the harness falls into its place and the engine is ready to start. The average time taken for the engine to turn out without warning is less than half a minute, and they are supposed to be clear of the station by one mile five minutes from the time the call has been received.

The brigade can be called by exchange telephone, direct telephone from special buildings, including all theaters, and lastly, by street calls. The latter method is the best, for by it a bell is rung directly into the station, lighting all the lights and ringing all the bells in the quarters. It is not generally known that in each of the standards containing a street call, a telephone is fitted by

means of which you can "have a talk" with the station. Energetic steps have been taken of late years to prevent the necessity for any noise or shouting at the fire stations, and since all the appliances from any one station are not necessarily required at a fire, special means have been designed for notifying the men what is required. As they slide down the poles to their different places, lights of different colors are shown, red denoting fire engine, yellow fire escape, etc., so that each man knows at a glance what details are required to turn out, and there is no shouting. The call is received by the man on duty in the watch room, and it is he who releases the horses from their stalls by mechanical means at the same time that he turns on the colored lights.

It is difficult to appreciate the magnificent organization of the London Fire Brigade work until one has had the privilege of a conversation with one so thoroughly acquainted with the work as Captain de Courcy Hamilton. To quote one small example—on the occasion of a large conflagration in the city, a great number of engines are immediately concentrated on the spot, some of the outlying stations being thus deprived of their engines. In order to prevent any serious gap being made, what amounts almost to a redistribution of engines is immediately put in hand, the remaining engines being distributed over the whole area, so that no district shall be left wholly unprotected.

A small but nevertheless important innovation has been made recently. It consists of nothing more than a sign hung to the lamp-posts at the ends of the streets in which is located a fire call, thus acquainting the public with the nearest means of communicating with the fire stations. The importance of this innovation, Captain Hamilton pointed out, lies in the fact that it educates the public as well as the keen interest taken in the work by the chief officer.



THE NEW AND THE OLD IN LONDON FIRE ENGINES. The picture on the left shows a present day steam machine of the London fire brigade. The one on the right illustrates a parish fire engine of about 150 years ago.

## HIGHWAY REPORT SEEKS NEW LAW

Urges That Authority of the Commission With Respect to Civil Service Be Better Defined.

The annual report of the state highway commission just filed with the Legislature contains a very strong recommendation for the passage of some law making clear just what authority the commission has with respect to the civil service, which, it says, has greatly hampered the commission in properly carrying out its work. In this connection the report says:

"It seems to this commission that it might be wise to provide by law that when any persons have been employed under the authority of the civil service commission, whether provisionally, temporarily or otherwise, and have performed their duties satisfactorily, for a suitable period of time, they not be discharged except by order of their employers, for cause and after a hearing."

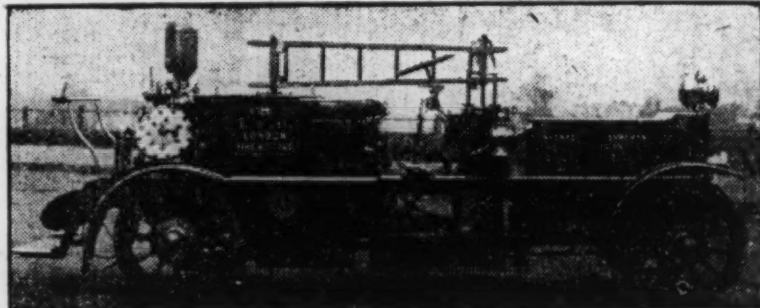
"The commission feels, therefore, that it might be wise, in the best interests of the commonwealth, to make clear by a proper law exactly what the powers and duties of this and other commissions and the employers of labor are, not only in relation to the civil service, but in regard to their own employees."



(From painting by H. G. Riviere.) CAPT. J. DE COURCY HAMILTON. Who the past year retired from the post of chief officer of the London fire brigade.

lie, and this, he maintains, is of the utmost assistance to the brigade. There are at present some 1317 fire alarms in public thoroughfares in the county of London.

The annual report of the work and condition of the London fire brigade consists of a book of 54 pages with three additional charts, comprising all the information and statistics that any one could possibly wish to have. In addition to containing so much information, the book is arranged in such a manner as to be absorbingly interesting, and it bears striking testimony to the ability



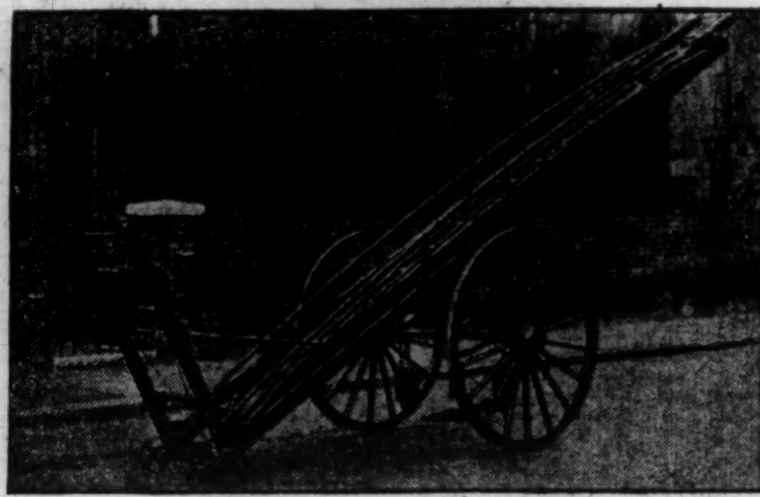
UP-TO-DATE ENGLISH MACHINE. Petrol motor Hatfield fire engine capable of delivering 500 gallons per minute, in use by the London fire brigade.

of as well as the keen interest taken in the work by the chief officer.

During last year the number of journeys made by appliances of the brigade amounted to 59,685, and the total distance run was 120,916 miles. There are about 55 miles of hose and 323 horses at present in use by the brigade.

The maximum amount of leave granted during the year is 26 days, but not

Important Feature Is a Special Outfit Which Is Able to Travel Fast, Owing to Its Lightness, and Has Proved Invaluable in Quickly Quelling Fires.



KEPT READY FOR PROMPT USE. Fifty-foot sliding carriage telescopic fire escape supplied to London fire brigade.

more than one week at a time is usually given. A grant is made to the seniors for clothes, while uniforms are supplied to the juniors. The pensions are arranged on a sliding scale, the maximum after 28 years' service being two thirds of the pay. During 1906-7 the sum of \$93,550 was expended in pensions. The total expenditures of the brigade during 1906-7 was \$1,654,890, and the total number of fires attended during that period was 3250.

The residence of the chief officer in Southwark, which is given with the appointment, was formerly the palace of the bishops of Winchester, in the days when Southwark was a pleasant English village. Today, however, the former Palace stands in the southeast part of London, one of the most densely populated parts of the capital.

## IMPORTANT CHANGE BELIEVED LIKELY IN DATE OF INAUGURAL

Considered That Board Will Recommend That the Last Thursday of April Be Adopted as Official Day.

FINDS WIDE FAVOR

WASHINGTON.—It seems likely that Congress will determine at the present session whether it is willing to submit to the several legislatures a proposition to amend the constitution so as to change the date of the presidential inauguration from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. The citizens of Washington are heartily in favor of the change, as are all their neighbors in the nearby states, as well as people from the rest of the country who have had experiences in the city during inauguration times.

The House committee on the election of President and Vice-President has been for some time holding public hearings on the joint resolution introduced by Representative Gaines of West Virginia, which provides that the next President shall be inaugurated on the last Thursday in April, 1913, President Taft to hold over until that time. The matter could be brought before nearly all the state legislatures, if passed during the present session, for those legislatures will nearly all be in session in January, 1911.

There is no provision of the constitution which would prevent Congress from appointing a day other than March 4 for the celebration of the inauguration of a President, but nothing short of an amendment to the constitution can change the day on which the presidential term begins. The constitution provides, as is well known, that the presidential term shall be four years, and the constitutional convention, on Sept. 17, 1787, declared it to be "the opinion of this convention that . . . the United States in Congress assembled should fix . . . the time and place for commencing proceedings under this constitution."

A year later, Sept. 13, 1788, Congress voted "that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of Congress (New York) the place for commencing the proceedings under the said constitution."

This first Wednesday in March happened to be March 4. George Washington, however, did not take the oath until April 30 following, but his term was reckoned as beginning on March 4, and when sworn in the second time it was on that date.

The beginning of the presidential term was thus fixed by Congress, in accordance with the terms of the constitution, by the resolution of Sept. 13, 1788, and as the constitution provides that the presidential term shall be four years, it follows of course that the March 4 date cannot be changed without an amendment of that instrument.

The congressional directory says that the service of Washington and Adams was from "April 30, 1789, to March 4, 1797." Washington, by taking the oath of office on March 4, 1793, showed that he conceived his first term to have expired on that day, and that it did not run until the fourth anniversary of his first swearing in, April 30. All Presidents since Washington, as is, of course, understood, have been inducted into office on March 4, and this will continue to be the date unless Congress and the state legislatures should decree otherwise.

These historical reminders explain why it is that the present proceedings are being held before the House committee on the election of President and Vice-President. There would be no objection if Congress were to advance to April 30, or any other day, the time for the formal celebration of the incoming of a new President, but obviously such an event would lose much of its charm and novelty if it were to come more than a month after that President had taken the oath of office.

## STARS AND STRIPES FOR GUARDIAN OVER AMERICANS ABROAD

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State P. C. Knox intends to raise the American flag over every American citizen in whatever portion of the globe he may be, and to keep it flying, even if the presence of American warships is required.

"The same protection to the American citizen as Great Britain extends to her subjects," is the way Secretary Knox puts it. This is another of his expressions.

"I do not propose, during my administration of the state department, to have it said that an American traveler abroad has had to seek protection under the British or German flag."

President Taft and the secretary are in thorough accord on the subject. There is to be no braggadocio, no unnecessary waving of the stars and stripes, no undue sensitiveness, it is explained, but a firm and effective upholding of the rights of all American citizens in accordance with the usages of international law.

## At the Railway Terminals

The New York, New Haven & Hartford road will provide special service this afternoon for the accommodation of the Appalachian Club, Boston to Weymouth and return.

The Boston & Albany road handled one of the largest export cattle shipments of the season Friday night, two trains with a total of 51 cars.

The Boston & Maine road will install a telephone system on its southern division similar to the one now in use for dispatching trains on the Fitchburg division. During the recent wire trouble the dispatchers' line was the only one working.

The Boston & Albany road will experiment with a three position single blade block signal system on its branches. If satisfactory other sections of the road will be equipped.

**SALVATION ARMY IN BERLIN.** BERLIN.—The civic authorities here, appreciating the successful results which have followed similar action in other German towns, have decided to grant this year a subsidy of \$750 to the headquarters of the Salvation Army.

## Furniture Reduction Sale

We have finished account of stock and are going to MOVE SOME OF OUR excess FURNITURE STOCK at REDUCED PRICES WILL DO IT.

This furniture consists of HIGH-GRADE STOCK for the BEST MANUFACTURERS in the United States, and includes dressers, chiffoniers, dressing tables, beds, parlor chairs, leather rockers, couches, dining-room furniture, etc., from such factories as the Widdicomb Furniture Co., Nelson, Matter Co., Sligh Furniture Co., Grand Rapids Chair Co., Grand Rapids Furniture Co., and many other noted manufacturers.

It being necessary to move these goods before Spring stock arrives, we have assembled on our main floor the furniture included in this sale.

Sale opens Monday morning, January 10, with price reductions seldom heard of in the furniture trade. ALL SALES WILL BE FOR CASH ONLY. NOTHING CHARGED and NO EXCHANGES permitted after purchase.

Below are some of the values:

Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Golden Oak Book Case, two doors.....	\$48.00
Golden Oak Book Case, three doors.....	\$58.00
Mahogany Book Case, two doors.....	\$42.50
Mahogany Book Case, three doors.....	\$52.50
Mahogany Ladies' Desk, two drawers.....	\$14.50
Golden Oak House Desk, seven drawers.....	\$22.50
Large Double-Door Wardrobe, oak.....	\$17.50
Weathered Oak Buffet.....	\$22.50
Weathered Oak China Cabinet, to match.....	\$27.50
Weathered Oak Federal Extension Table.....	\$25.00
Mahogany Buffet.....	\$20.00
Mahogany China Cabinet, to match.....	\$25.00
Mahogany Extension Table, 45-inch top.....	\$35.00
Gold Parlor Divan, damask cover.....	\$25.00
Gold Roman Chair, damask cover.....	\$25.00
Mahogany Haverport, six feet three inches.....	\$50.00
Five-piece Mahogany Parlor Suite.....	\$75.00
Three-piece Mahogany Parlor Suite.....	\$50.00
Solid Mahogany Parlor Chair, damask cover.....	\$12.75
Genuine Leather Library Rocker.....	\$40.00
Genuine Leather Turkish Rocker.....	\$35.00
Genuine Leather Couch, oak frame.....	\$33.00
Genuine Leather Couch, mahogany frame.....	\$45.00
Solid Mahogany Rocker.....	\$27.50
Arm Chair, to match.....	\$25.00
Mahogany Dresser, large mirror.....	\$38.00
Mahogany High Boy.....	\$25.00
Golden Oak Dresser.....	\$26.00
Golden Oak Chiffonier.....	\$50.00
Mahogany High Boy.....	\$25.00
Walnut Dressing Table.....	\$27.75
Birch Dressing Table.....	\$22.50
Two-inch Maple Chiffonier.....	\$20.00
Bird's-Eye Maple Chiffonier.....	\$25.00
Mahogany Bachelor Wardrobe.....	\$65.00
Square-Post Brass Bed.....	\$40.00
Beautiful Music Cabinet.....	\$25.00
Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.....	\$14.00
Golden Shaving Stand.....	\$25.00
Golden Oak Parlor Table.....	7.50
Mahogany Finish Library Table.....	13.50

**FRANK FERDINAND INC.**  
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE  
2260 WASHINGTON STREET  
(A Step from Dudley Station)  
OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

## January Sale

Odd ends of our finest Men's Suits to be sold this month.

We want room for new Spring Stock.

Suits in Blue, Black and Fancy Mixtures that were good values (and we always give values) at \$40.00, \$35.00, \$32.00 and \$30.00. Special \$24.50.

Those that have been \$25.00, \$22.00, \$20.00 and \$18.00.

Special \$14.50.

Raincoats that resist wind and shed water. Values \$32.00, \$25.00 and \$22.00.

Special \$17.50.

Positively no suits sent C. O. D. or on approval.

**Browning King & Company**  
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS,  
407 TO 411 WASHINGTON ST.,  
BOSTON.

## James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street New York 34th Street

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE  
FINE FURNITURE

Commencing Monday, January the 10th.

Fine Gold Frame Aubusson Drawing Room Suites; Circassian Walnut Bedroom Furniture; Fine Mahogany Dining Room Furniture; Craftsman and Quaint Arts and Crafts Furniture. Brass Beds and Bedding.

23rd Street New York 34th Street

## HOW PRESS VIEWS MR. GLADSTONE ASK RAILWAY TO SHORTEN ROUTE

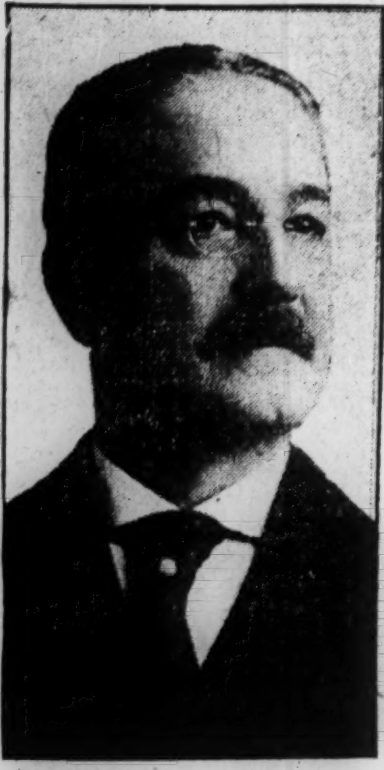
CAPE TOWN.—The announcement of the appointment of Herbert Gladstone as first governor-general of United South Africa while not evoking any enthusiasm has been received in a friendly spirit by the press. The South African News alludes to Mr. Gladstone's capacity for conscientious hard work and predicts that the choice of the imperial authorities will be a popular one with Britons and Boers alike. The Cape Times makes no comment. The Natal Mercury and the Natal Advertiser regret that Lord Selborne has not been retained in office, but the Mercury hopes that Mr. Gladstone will succeed.

COLOGNE, Ger.—At a meeting recently held here, which was largely attended by representatives of southern German towns and chambers of commerce, it was resolved, with a view to obtaining shorter railway communication with the North coast without traversing French territory, to urge the German railway authorities to promote as soon as possible the construction of a section of line between Aix-la-Chapelle and Lourain which will shorten the existing route by about 30 kilometers. It was agreed that the construction of this line would tend greatly to increase the traffic over Belgian lines.



## St. John's Lodge A. F. &amp; A. M., of Boston, Mass.

Oldest Masonic Lodge in America.



JOHN C. HURLL, SENIOR WARDEN.

## MASONIC LODGES—III.

RECEIVING its charter from the Provincial Grand Lodge, commonly known as St. John's Lodge, St. John's lodge A. F. & A. M., was duly instituted in Boston, July 30, 1733, the charter having been granted April 13, 1733, thus becoming the first Masonic lodge in this country. Henry Price was the Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge at the time the petition was presented to Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

The charter members of the lodge were: Henry Price, who was elected first Worshipful Master; Frederick Hamilton, first Senior Warden; James Gordon, first Junior Warden; and John Baker, Andrew Belcher, Edmund Ellis, Andrew Hallyburton, Peter Hall, Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Moloney, John McNeill, Robert Peaslee, Samuel Penherton, John Buane, John Waddell and Matthew Young.

The installation took place in the Bunch of Grapes Tavern on King (now State) street. In addition to the Master and Wardens, Francis Betteille was made Secretary.

The Bunch of Grapes Tavern was the home of Edward Lutwith and was one of the famous buildings on King street, occupying a part of the site on which the Stock Exchange stands today. It was destroyed at such an early date that no pictures of it are known to be in existence at this time.

The lodge was first constituted as No. 126, England. It was changed to No. 110 in 1740, to No. 65 in 1753, to No. 54 in 1770, to No. 42 in 1781 and to No. 39 in 1792. Feb. 7, 1783, the lodge united with No. 88, the second lodge in Boston obtaining a new warrant and while the lodge was kept on the English register until 1813, it passed from English jurisdiction March 5, 1792, at which date it joined the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which was formed by the consolidation of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge and the St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge.

Meetings were held in the Bunch of Grapes Tavern until 1738, when the brethren moved to the home of Brother Andrew Hallyburton. These quarters were occupied until 1792, when they

moved to the Assembly house, Oring Tree lane. Meetings were held here until the lodge moved to Masons hall and used those quarters with several other Masonic bodies. Later quarters were taken up in the Old State house, then at the first Masonic Temple, then at the second Masonic Temple, corner of Boylston and Tremont streets and now in the present temple, which was erected to take the place of the second temple which was destroyed by fire. This lodge was the first Masonic body to convene in the present temple.

Many illustrious men have been enrolled as members of St. John's Lodge, including Robert Newman, famous as the man who hung the lanterns in the old North Church as a signal to start Paul Revere, later Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, on his famous midnight ride to Lexington and Concord. Richard Gridley, a famous revolutionary leader, and his brother, Jeremiah Gridley, attorney general for Massachusetts, were also members. Jeremiah Gridley had the honor of being Master of the lodge in 1754, and Grand Master from 1755 to 1767. James Otis, the famous orator, was also a member, as were Josiah Quincy, a former mayor of Boston and president of Harvard College, and Commodore Samuel Tucker, U. S. N., who was given a vote of thanks by Congress for his brilliant naval record.

Many distinguished Masons have visited the lodge in the past, including our first President, George Washington, who visited it three times; Benjamin Franklin, who visited it twice; and John Jay, who visited it once.



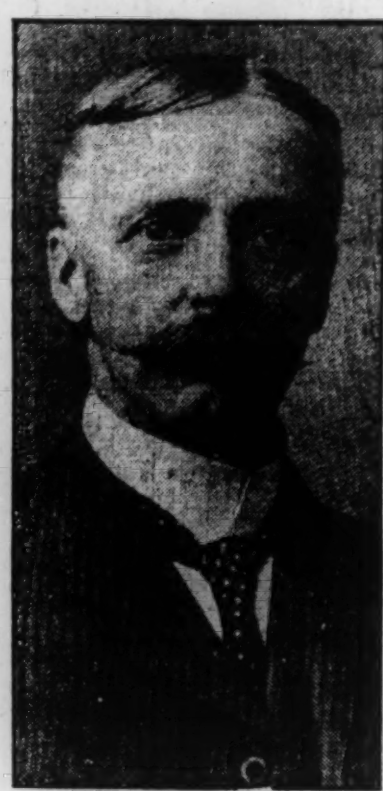
## ONE OF THE BUNCHES OF GRAPES.

Three of them were used as signs at the Bunch of Grapes tavern.

lin, and the great French general of the continental army, the Marquis de Lafayette.

Many valuable relics are preserved by the lodge, including two of the three bunches of grapes which were used as a sign by the tavern in which the lodge was instituted and from which it took its name, and the original diploma received by Commodore Samuel Tucker, Jan. 30, 1779. This diploma was presented to St. John's lodge by Bristol Lodge of Bristol, Me., at the celebration exercises commemorating the 175th anniversary of the instituting of St. John's Lodge, in October, 1908.

St. John's has had 89 Masters since its institution 177 years ago, as follows: Henry Price 1733, James Gordon 1734-35, Frederick Hamilton 1734-35, Robert McLean 1736, Robert Tomlinson 1736, Thomas Oxnard 1737, Benjamin Hallowsell 1738-39, Hugh McDaniel 1739-40, James Forbes 1741-42, Nathaniel Bethune 1742-43, Robert Jenkins, 1743-44, Thomas Kilby 1745, John Box 1746, Thomas Rowe 1747, Jonathan Pae 1748, John Rowe 1749, William Coffin 1750, the Rev. Charles Brockwell 1751, Belthazar Bayard 1752, Henry Ledell 1753, Jeremiah Gridley 1754, John Ewing 1755, Robert



FREDERICK J. RAND, MASTER.

Williams 1756, Richard Gridley 1757, John Leverett 1758, Abraham Savage 1760, 1762-68, Joseph Gardner 1761, John Joy 1769-71, Thomas Knight 1772-73, Nathaniel Patten 1773-81, Samuel Dunn 1783-84, 1791-94, Thomas Dennie 1795, 1800, William Shaw 1796-98, Lewis Hayt 1799, Samuel W. Hunt 1801, Shubael Bell 1802-05, '09, Francis J. Oliver 1806-08, John Baker 1810, John B. Hammett 1811, James A. Dickson 1812, '18, '29, John Dixwell 1812-16, Charles C. Nichols 1817, William A. Leverett 1819, Ferdinand E. White 1820-22, 1827, '31, '46-47, Joseph Eveleth, 1823-26, Augustus W. Roberts 1828, Lynde M. Walter 1830, Samuel Eveleth 1832-33, Abel Phelps 1834-35, John Hews 1836, Daniel Harwood 1837-38, 1848-50, John Flint 1839-40, the Rev. Luther Hamilton 1841, George L. Oakes 1842-43, C. Gayton Pickman 1844-45, Charles Robbins 1851, William C. Martin 1852-54, Clement A. Walker 1855, Solon Thornton 1856-57, '61, Wyzeman Marshall 1858-60, Luther L. Tarbell 1862, James A. Fox 1863-64, Theodore H. Emmons 1865, William H. Kent 1866, James B. Pickett 1867-68, Lyman B. Meston 1869, James Miles 1870-71, William F. Pierce 1872-74, William H. Thomas 1875-76, Frederick T. Comee 1877-78, Martin A. Munroe 1879-80, Harvey N. Shepard 1881-82, Samuel W. Clifford, Jr., 1883-84, H. Abrie Davis 1885, J. Arthur Jacobs 1886, John H. North 1887, Godfrey Morse 1888, George A. King 1889, Benjamin L. M. Tower 1890-91, Frederick W. Bliss 1892-93, James W. Wetherald 1894-95, William A. Carrie 1896-97, Edmund H. Talbot 1898-99, Albert B. Root 1900-01, Frank W. Thayer 1902-03, William S. Heath 1904-05, David T. Montague 1906-1907, J. Brand 1909-10, 1908-09, Frederick J. Rand 1909-10.

The present officers are: Frederick J. Rand, W. M.; John C. Hurll, S. W.; Walter L. Hendricks, J. W.; Edmund H. Talbot, treasurer; Frank M. Copeland, secretary; the Rev. Webster H. Powell, chaplain; the Rev. George A. Phinney, and the Rev. George W. Colson, associate chaplains; Leonard G. Roberts, marshal; Frederick S. Fogg, S. D.; Walter F. W. Taber, J. D.; Chester C. Whitney, S. S.; Frank E. Cook, J. S.; Charles S. Johnson, organist; Otto C. Seales, I. S., and Edward F. Jacobs, Tyler.

## Y. M. C. A. TEACHES JEWELRY TRADE

Providence Institution Provides Technical Instruction to a Large Class of Young Men.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In the basement of the local Y. M. C. A. building over 25 young men, most of them regularly employed during the day in shops, gather certain evenings each week to learn the trade of the jeweler. When the school was first opened it was more or less of an experiment, but with the present term, and a registration of over 25, the school has become a permanent feature of the Y. M. C. A. educational work.

One end of the basement is arranged as a bench room, and under the instruction of Henry Fales the men receive their knowledge of the business.

At the other end of the room is the stone-setting department and the engraving plant. Asa Cushman instructs the men in the stone work and B. M. Grafton conducts the engraving department. The instruction of the school takes in the complete scope of work called for by a jeweler, and many of the pupils are engaged throughout the day at factories and are advancing themselves by their evening work at the Y. M. C. A.

## BOSTON-ROTTERDAM LINE DATES.

Arrangements have been completed with the Holland-American line for a fortnightly service between Boston and Rotterdam, which will be inaugurated with the sailing of the steamship Soestdyk Jan. 25 and of the steamship Sloterdijk Feb. 11, from Boston & Maine railroad terminals (Mystic wharves).

aroma of the original is preserved. By wide diagonal and light weight serge suits, long and short coats; several different styles skirts; in light blue, tan, green, gray, blue and black, suitable for early spring wear.

## HIS "TOWER OF SONG."

"Christus" was the fulfillment of an almost life-long desire of the poet: "The aspiration of my youth, to build Some tower of song, with lofty parapet."

The complete work is a trilogy with introductions and finale.

"The Golden Legend" (Hope), the central portion, representing the middle ages, was first written. The story on which it is based was told by a German minnesinger in the twelfth century, and exhibits the virtue of unselfish devotion and trust. The poem was regarded by so severe a critic as Ruskin to have come nearer to the heart of the time and the class of characters introduced than the work of any historian. In poetical riches it exceeds either of the other parts. The last part, "The New England Tragedies" (Charity), was next written. It is full of terrible discords, dealing as it does with the persecution of the Quakers and the witchcraft delusions; but shows how love survived even the intolerance of the Puritan ecclesiasticism. "The Golden Legend" shows that hope could not be extinguished by the thick darkness of medieval superstition.

"The Divine Tragedy" (Faith), the first portion of the trilogy, appeared last in 1871. This is the Gospel story, showing the beginnings of Christian faith. It was dearest to the poet of all that he ever wrote. Its reverent purpose is touchingly evident, his own thought never being intruded, and when the scene is scriptural, the story is told almost in the very words of the evangelists as given in the common English translation. Read leisurely, the poem renders up conceptions of great beauty, and inspires to searching thought, but it has not been accepted as his highest work, and is not widely read. The impression upon the meditative reader of the poem and its history is that here the poet saw what he found not words to utter.

## THE DRAMAS.

Longfellow's earlier dramas added little to his fame, though they are readable, contain fine passages, and most exquisite scenes. In setting some of the latter to music, Sir Arthur Sullivan said that Longfellow had a better ear than Tennyson.

"MICHAEL ANGELO." This latest drama reflects more of the poet's feeling for his art than any other of his writings, and Mr. Scudder says, may well be regarded as his apologia. He did not give it to the publishers, confessed to a desire to keep it by him for occasional touches, and lingered lovingly in its companionship.

"THE PSALM OF LIFE." It has often been asked where, in the psalmist's writings (supposing the reference to be to David of Israel) he found what is here attributed to him. But the psalmist represents the sorrowful thought arising in a time of deep depression, and the answer of the young man is the poet's own expression of courage and faith. The poem marked the real awakening of his nature, and was a protest against the "mournful numbers" then current in periodicals, the influence of Byron without his genius, having fallen upon the whole brood of minor poets. "After I had translated 'Coplas de Manrique,' he writes, 'my mind was haunted for a long time with gloomy thoughts; then came suddenly the feelings I have tried to express in the 'Psalm of Life.' It was written in my chamber as I sat looking out at the morning sun."

And it has brought invigorating sunshine to many hearts. Its solemn monotone has been persistently parodied for 70 years; we know the meter is undesirable, the construction faulty, but it has had a beneficent mission which is not yet ended. Still we are sometimes glad to murmur to ourselves—

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

## E. U. Slattery Co.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON.

154 &amp; 155 Tremont Street.

## Annual Sale of Undermuslins

## French Hand Made Lingerie

French Circular Drawers, hand scalloped edge. Value \$2.00. Now 1.50  
French Combination, drawers and cover, hand embroidered, circular drawers with French knots and hand scalloped edge. Value \$5.50. Now 3.50  
French Combination, drawer and cover, exquisitely hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Value \$10.00. Now 7.50  
French Gowns, hand embroidered and lace trimmed, butterfly sleeves. Value \$8.50. Now 6.50  
French Skirts, hand embroidered flounce full dust ruffle. Value \$2.50. Now 1.95

French Chemises, hand embroidered in effective new designs, worth design with hand embroidered initial. Value \$2.00. Now 1.50  
French Petticoats of muslin, deep flounce with hand embroidered aprons and hand scalloped edge full dust ruffle. Value \$7.50. Now 5.00  
French Gowns, entire front of yoke hand embroidered in wreath design and French knots, wide elegant leading run with ribbon to form empire effect, hand embroidered butterfly sleeves, with finely scalloped edge and ribbon bows. Value \$10.50. Now 7.50

French Gowns, hand embroidered yoke and sleeves. Value \$3. Now 1.50  
French Gowns, round and square neck effects, hand embroidered in flounce and spray design combined with French knots, new effects in short sleeves hand embroidered and hand scalloped edge. Value \$5.00. Now 3.50  
French Chemises, of sheer French muslin, hand embroidered rose designs with hand made lace pet. also elegant effects with inserts of "Cluny" lace, a really beautiful assortment which are most exclusive in design. Value \$6.00. Now 4.50

## American Made Lingerie

Night Gowns, a variety of styles, lace and embroidery trimmed. Value \$2.00. Now 1.50  
Night Gowns, high and low neck effects, trimmed with Swiss embroidery and linen lace. Value \$4.00. Now 2.95  
White Skirts, flounce of cluster rucks and fine embroidery. Value \$4.00. Now 2.95  
A most attractive assortment of lingerie sets and effectively trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon, at 12.50, 16.00, 21.00 up to 35.00

White Skirts, embroidery trimmed all dust ruffle. Value \$2.00. Now 1.50  
Combination, skirt and cover, tuck-in lace and embroidery trimmed. Value \$2.00. Now 1.50  
Night Gowns, a most attractive assortment, in square, round and empire effect, hand embroidered Swiss and cross-bar, dainty lace and embroidery trimmings. Value \$2.00. Now 1.50  
Night Gowns, of muslin, trimmed with linen lace and Swiss embroidery. Value \$2.50. Now 1.95

Combination Skirt and Cover, also drawers and cover, trimmed with Swiss embroidery and linen lace. Value \$2.50. Now 1.95  
White Petticoats, deep flounce of fine embroidery, in dotted and eyelet effects, also lace insertions and edge, trimmed dust ruffle. Value \$5.00. Now 3.50  
Combinations, skirt and cover, in Princess and regular style of muslin and cotton, with lace and eyelet embroidery trimmings. Value \$2.50. Now 1.95

## January Clearance Sale Offers Savings of 1/4 to 1/2 in All Departments

## Suits

Special lot of broadcloth and wide waist diagonal and light weight serge suits, long and short coats; several different styles skirts; in light blue, tan, green, gray, blue and black, suitable for early spring wear. Value \$15 and \$50. Now 10.75  
Special lot of broadcloth mohair, serge and wide waist diagonal suits, all this season's new models. Value \$65.00 and \$75.00. Now 35.00  
Special lot of chiffon broadcloth and serge two and three-piece suits, several different styles. Value \$75.00. Now 35.00

## Two and Three-Piece Suits

All imported models in two and three-piece styles, in French broadcloth, all the pastel shades. Value \$100 and \$125. Now 65.00  
Imported models in chiffon broadcloth, gowns, braided, also coats all this season's models, including black. Value \$140 and \$150. Now 85.00  
All imported models reduced to half price.

## Dresses

15 Dresses, in serge, broadcloth, crepe de chine and messaline. Were \$35.00 to \$65.00. Now 25.00  
25 Gowns, in all the new materials and desirable shades, suitable for day or evening wear. Were \$45.00 to \$65.00. Now 37.50  
20 Dresses, in messaline, taffeta, pongee and foulard. Were \$35.00 to \$55.00. Now 25.00  
Evening Gowns, in soft material and delicate shades. Were \$75.00 to \$95.00. Now 67.50

## Misses' and Small

## Women's Suits

Broadcloth and serge suits suitable for early spring wear, in all colors, also a few winter suits. Value \$10.00. Now 7.50  
Broadcloth and diagonal serge suits, two and three-piece models in many different styles. Value \$20.00. Now 15.00  
Broadcloth and blue French diagonal serge suits, in long and short coats, several different styles. Value \$25.00. Now 15.00  
Suits in two and three-piece styles in broadcloth and English serge. Value \$75.00. Now 45.00  
Three-piece broadcloth suits, one piece gown, long cutaway coat, colors green, navy and black. Value \$80.00. Now 50.00  
Three-piece suits, French serge. Value \$115.00. Now 75.00  
Three-piece suits, broadcloth. Value \$125.00. Now 75.00  
Three-piece suits, broadcloth. Value \$135.00. Now 85.00

## Misses' and Small

## Women's Dresses

Chiffon party dresses, made over chiffon, drop low neck and short sleeves, pearl and rosebud trimmings, in pink, blue, navy, lavender and white. Value \$25.00. Now 15.00  
Value \$50.00. Now 25.00

## Waists

French Hand-made Waist, of new cotton, crepe, front elaborately trimmed with hand embroidery and Irish lace. Value \$10.00. Now 7.50  
Tailored Linen Waist, with tucked yoke and Madeira embroidery on front, new detachable ruffle. Value \$5.00. Now 3.50  
Tailored Linen Waist, of handkerchief linen, tucked front, detachable ruffle, new sleeve with soft tucked cuff, collar to match. Value \$5.00. Now 3.50  
Cross-bar Muslin Waist, tailored effect, detachable ruffle, soft, tucked collar and cuff. Value \$5.00. Now 3.50

## Coats

Black broadcloth coats, full length, semi-fitted, some broad trimmed, others tailored, peau de cygne and Skinner satin lined. Value \$50.00 and \$45.00. Now 35.00  
Model coats of imported broadcloth, elaborately braided and velvet trimmed, lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined. Value \$85.00 and \$75.00. Now 50.00  
One lot of mixture Polo Coats, excellent coats for skating, plaid, black, shades, green and gray. Formerly \$22.50. Now 15.50  
Evening Wraps of broadcloth, some broad and velvet trimmed, peau de cygne lined and warmly interlined, colors, gray, tan, pink, blue, rose, wistaria. Value \$55.00 and \$50.00. Now 35.50  
Value \$55.00. Now 35.00  
Evening Wraps of broadcloth, fur trimmed, peau de cygne lined. Value \$85.00. Now 65.00  
Mixture Coats for street, motor and traveling, storm and tailored collars, loose and semi-fitted bodies, some are lined throughout, others are waist lined with Skinner satin shades, gray, brown, green and navy blue. Formerly \$42.50 and \$48. Now 37.50  
Short black Coats, smartly tailored, lined with Skinner satin and interlined, broken sizes. Formerly \$32.50. Now 17.50

## Misses' and Small

## Women's Coats

12 long coats in mixtures and Value \$25.00. Now 17.50

## Silk and Lace Waists

Chiffon Cloth Waists, in all desirable colors. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$10.00  
Wistaria and Green Messaline Silk Waists, yoke of hand-embroidery and net. Formerly sold for \$12.75, now 7.50  
Hand-embroidered "Chiffon Cloth" Waists in gray, green and navy. Reduced from \$15.50 to \$12.25

## Longfellow's Life and Work

## II.—EVANGELINE.

LONGFELLOW received the story of "Evangeline" from Hawthorne, who had been asked to write a romance upon it. But it was, perhaps, too gentle and pastoral a theme for Hawthorne. At any rate the seed thought entered in his notebook did not germinate, and Longfellow caught the spirit of the pathetic tale and wove a tranquil idyl, which on the wings of his musical verse, went over the world. It was his first poem in hexameter, a measure commonly adjudged impossible in English; but though its use was deplored and denounced, time has justified the verdict of those defending it, among whom was Lowell, who wrote:

"Had Theocritus written in English not Greek,  
I believe that his exquisite sense would  
scarce change a line  
In that rare, tender, virgin-like pastoral,  
'Evangeline.'"

## HIAWATHA.

We have assimilated Hiawatha so thoroughly that it is now accepted with something of the calm approval with which we accept the existence of poetry itself. But in 1855, it made a tremendous stir. Indian subjects had not, up to this time, proved successful, the meter was unfamiliar, and Longfellow was accused of having purloined both.

In the midst of discussion which raged from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he calmly called the attention of his excited and indignant publisher to the fact that "Hiawatha" was selling as no poem of his had done before. "Hiawatha" is likely to remain as long as American history is read. The bald and prosy tale which he found in Schoolcraft's collection of Indian lore, was delicately illuminated by his fancy and became both brilliant and strong. The meter, a chanting movement from the Finnish, was open to the use of any one skillful enough to handle it.

Longfellow had never visited the scene

of the poem, but in 1901, the Ojibwas invited his descendants to witness a dramatic performance of "Hiawatha," on an island in Lake Huron. The play was finely given, and the poet's daughters and other relatives were received and entertained with courtesy and grace.

## JOHN AND PRISCILLA.

"The Courtship of Miles Standish" is a rather grim and realistic chronicle, and the love story of John and Priscilla, beautiful as its culminating point is, shows Longfellow's limitations as a poet of emotion. There are no high tides with him, the gentler feeling lacks temper, has not passed through the poetic fire, and here, as in "Evangeline" the artist is seen more in the lovely descriptions than in the delineation of feeling. For instance, aside from Priscilla's arch rejoinder, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" nothing in the poem so lingers in the memory as the scene of the bridal procession through the Plymouth woods with Priscilla riding to her new home on the back of a snow white bull. And if, as carping iconoclasts aver, there were no cattle in the colony at this time, and therefore—Well, as one writer says, Longfellow knew that the story ought to be true, anyway, so perfectly does the picture fit into the frame of its surroundings.

## THE TRANSLATOR.

Longfellow's passion for translating was a natural offshoot from his linguistic ability and culture, and his traveler's temperament. Even the sight of a map on which his first European route was outlined was enough once to set aglow again the fire of wandering, and at another time he makes this amusing entry in his journal:

"I slaked my thirst for foreign travel by driving to town in the omnibus and walking twice through the market, where the mingled and delicious odors of the vegetables and the sight thereof transported me in thought to France."

On the way out I stood a while on the bridge, looking at the water and saying to myself that this was a portion of the same sea which washes the shores of England and Italy. I then got into the omnibus and found there some Spanish people . . . and heard that sweet tongue again . . . and imagined myself in Andalusia."

Not only are his cosmopolitan tastes reflected in the subjects and structure of his poems, but his verse lends itself remarkably to translation; and this peculiarity, with its catholic quality, endearing him to the largest number, accounts for the wisdom of his acceptance, no other of our poets being read in so many languages.

At Bowdoin he had supplied the lack of text-books by translating and editing in French, Italian and Spanish and his first published volume was a collection of translations from the Spanish. These had been followed by others from several tongues. But the "Divine Comedy" was his monument as a translator. To this work he brought his keen poetic appreciation and ripe culture, the fruits of years of earnest study and painstaking work with Harvard students, and besides these, the sympathy of a nature resembling Dante's own in directness and simplicity, though not in tragic intensity. The great work was erected on the method of a line a day, and for 20 years, from its first inception, he thus began the day with Dante:

"So, as I enter here from day to day  
And leave my burden at this minister  
gate,  
Kneeling in prayer, and not ashamed  
to pray,  
The tumult of the time disconsolate  
To inarticulate murmurs dies away.  
While the eternal ages watch and wait."

No other translation approaches his for fidelity, for felicity of rendering, and for the degree in which the fine spiritual

## TELLS CANADIANS OF DEFENSE DUTY

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the official opening of the Ontario Club, the new Liberal club for the province, said that the nations of the old world were burdening themselves for aggressive or supposed defensive reasons, and that in most cases the need was wanting. Canada, willingly and loyally, bowed to the suzerainty of the British sovereign, but that suzerainty was only so far as Canada conceded. This unexampled and splendid position of being a nation and yet being under the British crown has founded new problems and calls for new duties.

"One new problem is that of defense," he said. The Parliament of Canada has declared unanimously, he explained, that the time had come when Canada should bear a share of the burden of defense of the empire.

## GOULD PARTITION SUIT UP IN COURT

NEW YORK—Papers were filed in the supreme court Friday in a suit brought by George J. Gould against his brothers and sisters for a partition of the estate of the late Helen D. Gould, widow of Jay Gould, to which the six Gould children were made equal heirs in Mrs. Gould's will.

## TRUST COMPANY MERGER.

ALBANY, N. Y.—An agreement of the boards of directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, the Morton Trust Company, and Fifth Avenue Trust Company, all of New York, for the merger of the two last named companies into the Guaranty Trust Company, has been submitted to the state department of banks for approval, according to an announcement by Supt. of Banks Cheney.

## SHOE MACHINERY BATTLE IN SIGHT

Representative Gaines Declares Intention to Present Bill Against the Beverly (Mass.) Corporation.

WASHINGTON—Representative J. H. Gaines of West Virginia announces that he intends to introduce a bill, intended to curtail alleged activities of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston and Beverly, in preventing the use of inventions owned by other concerns. He contemplates making it an amendment to the patent laws.

"Your patent laws," said Representative Gaines, who is a member of the House ways and means committee, "naturally grant monopolies to the owners of inventions for a term of years. But those laws are not supposed to confer rights upon the owners of patents to drive competitors in similar lines out of business. 'I am informed that the United Shoe Machinery leases its machines and does not sell them; also that it attaches as conditions of its leases that machinery other than that which it controls, shall not be used.'

"I regard that as an unwarranted proposition. Our patent laws should not shelter beneficiaries who engage in that kind of warfare. I am aware that it may be difficult to reach that kind of abuse by a statute, but I shall try."

## NINE DOLLAR HOG.

CHICAGO—The \$9 hog has arrived at the Union Stock Yards here and his coming marked an epoch in high prices for hogs. Except for a short period in 1882, when the price reached \$9.35 per hundred weight, the \$9 hog has not been seen here since the civil war.

## ILLINOIS PEARL "CATCH" LARGE

CHICAGO—Pearl fishing in Illinois five years ago amounted to practically nothing. Last year the value of the "catch" was about \$4,000,000, practically all from the Illinois river. Probably half of this sum was realized from the sale of the pearls found in the mussels and the other half from the sale of the shells for the manufacture of pearl buttons. It is estimated that there are 5,000 men engaged in mussel fishing in Illinois.

Until recently it was not thought that the mussel fishing in the Illinois river could be made profitable. As the fisheries in the Wabash river and other Indiana streams began to run out, new conditions in the Illinois forced the men to adopt new methods of fishing. The modern method is for the "clammer" to don a deep-sea diving outfit and walk over the bed of the river searching for the mussels in depths which cannot be reached by a rake. The results are very much greater. A fisherman of Bloomington, John Lannart, the first to adopt this method, achieved such success that others immediately followed his example. The fisherman work in pairs. The price for the best grades of shell is \$10 to \$12 per ton, and a good fisherman can realize from \$15 to \$20 per week even if he should never find a pearl.

## FRANCE'S WEALTH INCREASES.

PARIS—Edmond Thery, the French economist, figures that the wealth of France increased during 1909 by \$1,200,000,000. French foreign investments at the end of the year totaled \$7,600,000,000.

## MILLIONS TO SIX CHILDREN.

NEW YORK—Dumont Clarke, the banker, left an estate estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in value, it was learned on the filing of his will for probate. The entire estate is left for his six children.



## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### BRIDGEWATER.

The Congregational church at East Bridgewater has elected the following officers: Deacon, George Arthur Dunham; clerk, Gordon Merchant; treasurer, Edgar H. Groat; superintendent of Sunday school, Fred A. Leach.

Pioneer lodge, I. O. O. F., has chosen these officers: Noble grand, Chester M. Ford; vice-grand, John Tillson; recording secretary, Albert Cushman; financial secretary, Frederick Bonney; treasurer, William Chollerton.

The Normal Club at the state normal school at its monthly meeting Friday evening was entertained by George Keirnan who presented Charles Klein's "The Music Master."

### HYDE PARK.

John F. Hurley has been appointed a deputy public and justice of the peace by Governor Draper.

The Rev. Asher Anderson, Ph. D., will officiate at the Congregational church during the several weeks' leave of absence of the Rev. L. F. Reed, who is visiting in Crete, Neb.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Club will be held in the Hotel Bellevue this afternoon.

The annual report of the Hyde Park Savings Bank shows that the deposits have passed the \$1,500,000 mark for the first time in the 10 years since the bank moved to its present location.

### MIDDLEBORO.

Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company of the fire department has chosen these officers: Foreman, Albert F. Whitcomb; first assistant, E. Frank LeBaron; second assistant, Jefferson H. Moody; clerk and steward, Fred F. Chubbuck.

A movement is on foot to have all of the stores in town close Monday evenings at 6 o'clock instead of at 8 o'clock as is now the custom.

Hose 4 has elected these officers: Foreman, John J. Morrison; first assistant, James J. Rogers; second assistant, P. A. Grant; clerk and steward, Thomas F. Boucher.

### RANDOLPH.

The carpenters local union has elected these officers: President, James W. Taylor; vice-president, Frank B. Glover; recording secretary, F. William Eddy; financial secretary, George A. Young; treasurer, John Lunt; warden, Willie H. Payne; conductor, Walter Teed.

W. E. Witter, New England district secretary of the Missionary Union, will occupy the pulpit at the First Baptist church Sunday morning.

Frank C. Chisholm of Tuskegee Institute will preach at the morning service at the First Congregational church Sunday morning.

### WHITMAN.

Pioneer lodge, A. F. & A. M., has chosen the following officers: Worshipful Master, G. Howard Soule; Senior Warden, Harry P. Goodwin; Junior Warden, Harry S. Keith; Senior Deacon, Roy S. Bradford; Junior Deacon, Frank O. Goodwin; Senior Steward, Fred S. Black; Junior Steward, Leon W. Stetson; Secretary, Arthur T. Cole; treasurer, A. Henry Brigham; Chaplain, the Rev. William D. Wilkie; Marshal, Robert F. Boyden; Organist, W. C. Colliath; Tyler, William J. Daniels.

The banquet which the Whitman board of trade planned for this month has been postponed.

### HINGHAM.

The Friday Club held a musicale in the new North Parish house on Friday evening, the talent which appeared being Miss Ella Chamberlain, Cambridge, whistling soloist; Miss Alice Josephine Whitcomb, Woburn, reader; Miss Lillian H. Meservy, Hingham, vocal soloist; Miss Corine H. Emerson, pianist, and Miss A. E. Woodside, Hingham, pianist.

Charles H. Johnson of Quincy will deliver his illustrated lecture on "Historic Quincy Past and Present" at the Universalist church Monday evening.

### NORTH EASTON.

The freshman class at the Oliver Ames high school has become so large that it has become necessary to divide it into two sections. Scholars who have the highest percentages are placed in the first division.

The Golden Link Society of the Swedish Congregational church has chosen these officers: President, the Rev. A. C. H. Belander; vice-president, Miss Mary Westburg; secretary, Miss Signe Johnson.

### ABINGTON.

The new organ which is being installed in the First Congregational church will be dedicated during this month.

The next meeting of the Abington Women's Club will be held on the afternoon of Jan. 13, with several Boston entertainers.

William Johnson of Quincy will hold the officers-elect of Winthrop lodge, I. O. O. F., at a meeting the evening of Jan. 13.

### STOUGHTON.

Stoughton Grange will meet Monday evening, when the monthly supper will be served and a public installation of officers held.

Active lodge, N. E. O. P., will meet on the evening of Jan. 10 to install officers.

The Republican town committee met Friday evening in the town hall and made plans for the coming town election.

### HOLBROOK.

A new club has been formed among the students of the summer high school for the purpose of furthering good behavior at the school.

Golden Star commandery is to hold

the annual fair in the town hall on the evenings of April 5, 6 and 7.

Frank C. Chisholm of Tuskegee Institute will deliver a lecture at the evening service of the Winthrop church Sunday evening.

### ROCKLAND.

The Rockland Women's Club met Friday afternoon.

Widley lodge, I. O. O. F., has chosen these officers: Noble grand, J. A. Hollis; vice-grand, D. W. Callahan; recording secretary, Will F. Tirrell; financial secretary, G. H. Shaw; treasurer, Ellis J. Pitcher.

Donald B. McMillan will give his illustrated lecture "With Peary in the Arctic" in the opera house Monday evening.

### WEYMOUTH.

Aaron Hamblett of Brockton has been appointed deputy of Safety lodge, N. E. O. P., of this town.

The selectmen are to hold a hearing on the petitions of several citizens who desire to chop down trees in and around their property.

## What Is Declared World's Greatest Financial Deal Consummated at Capital

WASHINGTON—What is said to be the largest financial transaction in the world's history occurred here today. It consisted in the giving of a receipt for \$1,260,134,946.88 2-3 by Lee McClung, the treasurer of the United States to Charles H. Treat, who retired from that office Oct. 31, and is an acknowledgment for the money and securities in the office as of Nov. 1. The practise is a customary one with the change of treasurers.

## CROSSTIES FOR RAILROAD WORK

Forty-One Million Less Purchased Last Year by the Railroads Than in the Preceding Twelve Months.

WASHINGTON—According to a report of the census bureau the steam and electric railroads of the United States purchased a total of 112,463,449 crossties in 1908, this number being a decrease of 41,236,171 ties or 26.8 per cent from the number purchased in 1907. The chief cause of this decrease was the widespread business depression during the year. In 1908 only 7,431,170 ties or 6.6 per cent of the total were reported as purchased for new tracks, while in 1907, 23,557,000 ties or 15.3 per cent of the total were purchased for the same purpose.

Two-thirds of the ties purchased for new track in 1908 were reported by the steam roads and one-third by the electric roads. Since the total mileage of the steam roads was several times that of the electric roads these figures indicate that the building activity on the part of electric roads was relatively much greater than that of the steam roads in 1908. The total cost of the ties was \$56,280,508, or an average of 50 cents apiece.

The report says that a factor which is just beginning to make itself felt and which in the near future will greatly reduce the number of ties annually required is the rapidly increasing use of wood preservatives. Even the most durable of the woods commonly used for ties last in their natural state but a few years and the increasing difficulty which the railroads find in getting high grade timber is forcing them to turn more and more to timbers that would decay quickly if they were not treated with preservatives. In 1908 the steam roads treated 12,590,643 ties and purchased 10,585,925 treated ties. The electric roads treated after purchase 212,356 ties and purchased in treated form 619,492.

## REUNION TONIGHT AT TUFTS HOUSE

Beta Mu Chapter of Delta Tau Delta Awaits Annual Event—News Notes of College at Medford.

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Beta Mu chapter of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity will hold its annual alumni reunion at the chapter house on Talbot avenue tonight. The committee in charge consists of Edwin H. Hansen of Brockton, Bertram D. Hulen of Cliftondale and Ferdinand Brigham of South Framingham.

The second variety basketball game of the season will be played on Monday night, Worcester Polytechnic appearing at the Goddard gymnasium.

Prof. Thomas Whittemore of the English and fine arts departments will read Euripides' "Hippolytus" next Tuesday at 5 p. m. in the Goddard chapel.

The first assessment of the senior class for the class day observances has been made and is \$15 for the men and \$12.50 for the women, this assessment to include the season athletic ticket, and to be payable before Feb. 1, 1910.

## MR. PINCHOT OUSTED TODAY EXPECTED TO MAKE A STATEMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

directing the inquiry against Secretary Ballinger. It has been an open secret for some time that Mr. Pinchot would not regret being deposed from office.

A report reached the White House offices some days ago that the forester had said he wished the President would muster sufficient courage to dismiss him. This angered the President, who made careful inquiries to ascertain whether the report was true.

With Mr. Pinchot out of office, there may be less excuse than ever for the investigation of the forest bureau. The insurgents and Democrats tried in vain to have that provision stricken out of the joint resolution. That was before the dismissal had been announced.

But the inevitable result of the President's action will be to make any inquiry into the forest service, which is a part of the department of agriculture, merely an incident of an investigation of the department of the interior. The supporters of Secretary Ballinger had intended to make it a conspicuous feature.

## President Sends Letter Explaining to Mr. Pinchot

WASHINGTON—The President's letter to Forester Pinchot informing him of his dismissal, follows: The White House, Washington, Jan. 7, 1910:

Sir—The secretary of agriculture informs me that on the twenty-eighth of December your associate forester, Mr. Price, went to him and proposed to resign on the ground that he had been engaged with Mr. Shaw, assistant law officer, in instigating the publication in various newspapers and magazines attacking the good name of Secretary Ballinger, and charging the interior department and land office with corruption.

The secretary thereupon wrote a note to you under date of Dec. 29, asking for your recommendation in the premises. You did not answer, but on Jan. 4 you had a conversation with him in which you said you wished to make a statement which should be read in the Senate at the same time that my message transmitting the record in the Glavis case reached there, and that you thought you could induce Senator Dooliver to introduce the statement for you.

The secretary advised against such a course, but asked you for a recommendation as to accepting Price's resignation, in order that he might bring the matter on to me, to whom, he told you, it must ultimately come, because I had considered the Glavis charges and had passed upon them.

Without further conference with the secretary, and before making a report to him, you succeeded in making public, by having it read in the Senate, a letter from you, stating that you had sufficiently disciplined Messrs. Price and Shaw by reprimanding them, and that your recommendation would be that no further punishment was required, and this before that recommendation was submitted to the secretary and me, whose power and duty it was to determine, upon Price's admissions as to his complicity, what action should be taken with respect to his resignation.

In order to understand the full purport of your letter in which you admit the complicity of Price and Shaw in the publications of the press, it should be said that the gravamen of the Glavis charges was that Secretary Ballinger and the others were all affected by a corrupt wish to patent 33 so-called Cunningham claims upon coal lands in Alaska; that the question whether those claims were fraudulent or not remained to be decided upon the evidence after both the United States and the claimants had been heard; that every patent as an executive act is completely within the jurisdiction of the President to direct the withholding of it in order that he himself may examine the evidence as to the validity of the claim.

These facts understood, the plain intimations in your letter are, first, that I had reached a wrong conclusion as to the good faith of Secretary Ballinger and the officers of the land office, although you and your subordinates had only seen the evidence of Glavis, the accuser, and had never seen or read the evidence of those accused or the records that they disclosed which were submitted to me, and second, that under these circumstances, without the exploitation by Messrs. Shaw and Price, in the daily, weekly and monthly press, of the charges of Glavis, the administration, including the President and the officers of the interior department and land office, would have allowed certain fraudulent claims to be patented on coal lands in Alaska, although the matter had been specifically brought to the attention of the President by the Glavis charges.

You solicited the opportunity to make such a declaration to Congress for the purpose of offsetting, if possible, in the public mind the President's decision in the Glavis case supported by the opinion of the attorney-general, after a full examination by both, of the evidence adduced by the accuser and the evidence on behalf of the accused, while the latter evidence you and your subordinates had never seen.

You did this against the advice of the secretary of agriculture, without notifying him that you intended to do so, and without conferring with me at all. Your letter was in effect an improper appeal to Congress and the public to excuse in advance the guilt of your subordinates before I could act and against my decision in the Glavis case before

## PRESIDENT TUTTLE OF B. & M. REQUESTS DIRECT COMPLAINT

(Continued from Page One.)

meeting, President Tuttle said, and a meeting is held every month at which the plans worked up by the executive committee are submitted for approval. Many people think, remarked Mr. Tuttle, that Mr. Morgan dictates what shall be done, but he is only a director and has only his vote to cast whichever way he may choose.

The tunnel connecting the two terminal stations across the city might be authorized by the directors, said Mr. Tuttle, but it could not be constructed because the roads have not the legal right to dig under the city. Legislation must first be passed and that takes time. But that is being arranged for now and the tunnel will ultimately come.

The abolition of grade crossings, a new station and the enlargement of the tunnel under Washington street at Salem will take \$2,000,000; and the double-tracking of the Gloucester branch from Squam river to the Gloucester station, involving a new bridge at the river and abolition of the grade at Washington street just beyond, will call for a quarter of a million more. A bad curve between Newmarket and Madbury, N. H., will be cut out, a new double track roadbed practically in a straight line will take its place, and three new stations will be constructed, at Keene, Charlestown and Shelburne Falls.

Salem is to be relieved of the smoke and gas filled tunnel under Washington street, which will be somewhat depressed and enlarged to accommodate two tracks, similar to several which the Pennsylvania road operates in Philadelphia, spacious and well ventilated, with a roof supporting the wagon and other traffic on the highway. It is expected that this traffic will not be disturbed in the least, but that to the contrary the approaches will be more dignified and spacious than at present. The Boston & Maine railroad through its president will petition the city of Salem to appoint a commission to separate the grades at Mill, Norman and Bridge streets. It is planned to place the new station much to the south of the present structure, presumably near Pond street.

Six miles of almost straightaway track will cut off the present long curve between Madbury and Newmarket and admit of its being double tracked although it will involve some expensive engineering to get these features with easy grades. Several minutes will be saved between the two stations and southeastern New Hampshire will benefit greatly.

A new station at Keene, N. H., will cost \$50,000 and will be constructed farther back and much lower than the level of the present station to admit of the separation of the grades at Main street in the future should the people of that city change their decision.

The new stations at Charlestown and Shelburne Falls will each cost \$15,000. All these changes mark a smoothing out of the former uncertain policies and signify a new era on the Boston & Maine railroad accompanied by a willingness to remedy existing inconveniences.

The whole evidence on which that was based could be considered.

I should be glad to regard what has happened only as a personal reflection, so that I could pass it over and take no official cognizance of it. But other and higher considerations must govern me. When the people of the United States elected me President, they placed me in an office of the highest dignity and charged me with the duty of maintaining that dignity and proper respect for the office on the part of my subordinates. Moreover, if I were to pass over this matter in silence, it would be most demoralizing to the discipline of the executive branch of the government.

By your own conduct you have destroyed your usefulness as a helpful subordinate of the government, and it therefore now becomes my duty to direct the secretary of agriculture to remove you from your office as the forester.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Forester, Secretary Wilson was swift in carrying out the decision of the President. He addressed to Gifford Pinchot, forester; Overton W. Price, associate forester, and Albert C. Shaw, assistant law officer of the forestry bureau, letters substantially identical. That to Pinchot reads:

Sir—By direction of the President, you are hereby removed from your office as forester. You will deliver possession of your office affairs belonging to the government to Albert F. Potter, assistant forester.

Respectfully,

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

CALL US UP AND LET US RECOMMEND YOUR SUNDAY DESSERT

NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM COMPANY

158 MASS. AVE. TEL. CAMBRIDGE 1735.

Ward's Pencils

and Pens. A large variety of the finest manufacture. For business and home use. Ask your stationer. 57 Franklin St., Boston.

## MR. MADRIZ UPHOLDS AMERICAN ATTITUDE IN THE ZELAYA CASE

(Continued from Page One.)

WASHINGTON—President Madriz of Nicaragua, in a message received at the state department today, declares that the resentment shown by the government and people of the United States because of the execution of Groce and Cannon, American citizens, was justified. After personal investigation of the circumstances under which the execution took place President Madriz declared the deed illegal.

This expression from the President of Nicaragua may prove of great significance. It is taken here to mean a possible demand upon Mexico for the extradition of Zelaya, by whose orders Groce and Cannon were executed. There is a provision of the Nicaraguan constitution under which a President of that country may be prosecuted for unlawful acts, which, according to a view expressed here, leaves Madriz no other recourse than procedure against Zelaya.

United States Consul Moffat reports that a note has been sent by the commander of the British ship Seylla, now at Greytown, Nicaragua, to Generals Estrada and Hurlado, commanding the revolutionary and government forces in that vicinity. The note says:

"The majority of houses in Greytown being owned by British subjects, there must be no fighting within that town. If any does take place there I shall consider myself at liberty to land a strong armed party and guns to stop it."

It is said at the state department that the British commander is well within his rights in prohibiting fighting within the city of Greytown.

## BIG I. A. C. MEET FOR WRESTLERS

CHICAGO—Edward C. Racey, chairman of the athletic committee of the Illinois Athletic Club has announced an open amateur wrestling tournament, which will be held in the club gymnasium the evening of Jan. 29. Prizes will be given for first, second and third in feather-weight, lightweight, middle-weight and heavy-weight classes.

This tournament will be preliminary to the national amateur wrestling championship to be held under the auspices of the Central Association, Amateur Athletic Union of Chicago, some time in February, according to present plans of the athletic union.

Before the tourney date was definitely decided upon, Chairman Racey secured assurances of entries from all parts of the middle West, which are prominent in amateur wrestling circles, and the best men of Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati will take part in the various class contests.

More than sixty contestants are expected to take part and the event will in all probability be one of the most important amateur contests of the early months of the year. If the entry list is too large to be handled on one afternoon and one evening preliminaries will be held several days before the finals.

It has been almost decided that if the I. A. C. directors in January vote to eliminate the annual Marathon run from the club's schedule of athletic events either five or 10-mile runs in spring and fall will be placed.

## MEDFORD POLICE SHAKE-UP SUNDAY

Chief of Police Emory D. Holmes of Medford, at the direction of Mayor Clifford M. Brewer has issued a general order shifting all but one of the Medford police force. Patrolman George H. Lenox alone retains his present route. The change will take effect Sunday.

Mayor Brewer has instructed the chief of police to make the change for the good of the service. The object is not to punish any particular officer but to prevent a tendency to perform police duty in a lax manner.

## 12th ANNUAL MARK-DOWN SALE OF FURNITURE

Reduction 20% to 30%



High-grade Wing Chairs (like cut), covered in beautiful tapestries, marked from

\$39.00 to \$24.00

Morris & Butler

97 Summer Street

## Collins & Fairbanks Co. Special Discount Sale

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

RARE and BEAUTIFUL FURS

Including all our Muffs and Scarfs. Fur lined, fur outside Coats and Automobile Coats for Men and Women.

To those who know the character and superior quality of OUR merchandise, this is an event of very unusual importance.

To those who are not among our clientele, but who can appreciate our magnificent stock of exclusive and artistic creations direct from our furriers, we promise a substantial financial saving on

Furs With a Reputation

Owing to our extensive assortment we are unable to specify but a few of our exceptional discount values.

Russian Sable Sets Worth \$2000. Now \$1200 Others from \$1000 to \$1800.

Mink Sets Worth \$500. Now \$350 Others from \$25 to \$150.

Hudson Bay Sable Sets Worth \$950. Now \$750 Others from \$100 to \$700.

Pointed Fox Sets Worth \$350. Now \$250 Others from \$50 to \$200.

Marten Sets Worth \$300. Now \$225 Others from \$35 to \$150.

Ermine Worth \$425. Now \$255 Others from \$75 to \$100.

Lynx Sets Worth \$250. Now \$175 Others from \$75 to \$100.

Men's Mink Lined Coats Worth \$500. Now \$400 Others from \$165 to \$350. Other, Hat or Persian Collars.

Men's Marmot Lined Coats Worth \$100. Now \$85 Others from \$35 to \$100. Other, Hat or Persian Collars.

Men's Muskrat Lined Coats Worth \$165. Now \$125 Others from \$80 to \$110. Other, Hat or Persian Collars.

Women's Mink Lined Coats Worth \$2500. Now \$1800 Others from \$350 to \$750. Various Lengths.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats Worth \$400. Now \$285 Others from \$75 to \$100.

Women's Persian Coats Worth \$500. Now \$350 30 inches long.

Women's Natural Seal Coat Worth \$275. Now \$150 50 inches long.

Women's Caracul Coats Worth \$400. Now \$300 Others from \$50 to \$100. Various Lengths.

Women's Marmot and Muskrat Coats Worth \$125. Now \$90 Others from \$15 to \$125.

383 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## FORESTER SEEKS APPOINTIVE RIGHT

F. H. Rane Holds He Can Get Better Work From the Moth Service if He Can Name Subordinates.

Superintendents charged with suppressing the gypsy and browntail moths in the state will be interested in the attempt of State Forester Frank H. Rane before the Legislature to have the appointments of these officials confirmed by him before the appointees can perform their duty. A few years ago the law was changed so that forest wardens' ap-

pointees are now approved by him. The state forester holds that he can get better service from moth workers if he has a hand in the appointment. He contends that many appointees are men with no special qualifications for the work and no interest to see that it is suitably performed. In many towns, the position of forest warden and gypsy moth superintendent is held by the same individual. It is understood that this program is especially pleasing to the state forester when the right sort of men are appointed. In some cases where he has declined to confirm a forest warden a local man has been named for moth superintendent.

As a result, the state forester is now asking the Legislature for the authority to confirm these appointments and argues that it is in line with legislation already enacted in the case of wardens.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

## Lomasney--Fitzgerald

Martin Lomasney, Fitzgerald's Manager, has tendered the vote of Ward-8 to John F. Fitzgerald.

## Read the Story of Two Voters

John F. Mulhearn was listed as a resident of the Falmouth House, 68 Causeway Street, Ward 8, on May 1st, 1909, and Mulhearn's name appears upon the list of registered voters qualified to vote at the coming election.

At the hearing before the Election Commissioners, January 6th, upon a complaint for illegal registration of this man, it was admitted by counsel that Mulhearn is deceased, and a certificate was produced showing that MULHEARN PASSED ON IN SOMERVILLE, DECEMBER 25, 1908.

William J. Conley is registered as a voter in Ward 8 from the Berwick House, 201 1/2 Causeway Street. The same Conley is also registered as a voter in Ward 6. Conley was also registered in Cambridge, for the State election last November.

Remember, the ballot is the richest possession of an American citizen.

HONEST, LIVE VOTER, WHO CAN ONLY VOTE ONCE IN YOUR OWN NAME, WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THIS?

Will you stand for it? If not, Vote for JAMES J. STORROW

Jeremiah A. Desmond, 26 Crescent Ave.



## NATIONAL POLITICS MAY HINGE ON OHIO PRIMARY RESULTS

Governor Harmon Reported  
Both as Wanting Senator-  
ship and Seeking Reelection  
With Eye on Presidency.

### REPUBLICANS QUIET

CINCINNATI—The Ohio campaign this year will be one of the most important in the country—important not merely because of its effect on the politics of that state, but important in a larger and national sense, for on it may hinge much that will affect both the Republican and Democratic parties in 1912. The general primaries for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for state, county and city offices, will be held May 17, at which time also the voters will express themselves on the question of a Senator to succeed Senator Dick, whose term expires in 1911. Between now and the primary date, Ohio will be much in the public eye.

Today friends of Governor Judson Harmon put forth his name as a candidate for Mr. Dick's seat, although the latter will be in the running. Two weeks ago it was announced that Governor Harmon would make the race to succeed himself, but the late decision puts a new aspect on the situation.

It is the desire of the Democrats to re-elect Governor Harmon, and if reelected they would press him for the presidential nomination two years later, to run against President Taft, whose renomination is conceded. The chief difficulty in the way of the Harmon presidential desires is the opposition of Mr. Bryan, who may or may not have forgotten or forgiven 1896. As to numerous other prominent Democrats, the score of 1896 has been settled. Why not, it is being asked in Ohio, as to Mr. Harmon also?

Mr. Bryan, say the Ohio Democrats, ought not to want to run again, or to dictate the nomination. Should Mr. Harmon carry Ohio, they claim Mr. Bryan should recognize him as of presidential size and act accordingly.

The chief desire of the Ohio Democrats just now is for harmony, and they are likely to achieve it, as things are now running along. This done, the reelection of Mr. Harmon as Governor will be among the strong probabilities. The Republicans of the state meanwhile are without a leader. A number of strong men have been mentioned for the gubernatorial nomination, but most of them are or have been prominently identified with party factions in the state and bear the marks of hard fought battles. It is a question whether any one of them can unite the party, or if so, which one.

Former Senator Foraker, since his retirement from public life, has been living quietly in Cincinnati. He has found no fault with the Taft administration, and has encouraged no troubles of a political nature in Ohio. Governor B. Cox has been equally quiet. Senator Dick, a candidate to succeed himself, is standing on his Senate record, which includes his support of the administration at Washington.

The defeat of the Republican ticket in Ohio this year would not retire President Taft in 1912, but it would place his home state in revolt, and the task of his friends would be increased many fold. The opposition, of course, would strive to show that such a defeat was an indication of the waning of the Taft popularity. The main question presented by this Ohio situation is, of course, will that state furnish both the candidates for the presidency in 1912?

Following is a list of the men most



**Sacrificed**  
To make room for new stock.

Many of our most attractive imported fabrics are marked below cost.

**Silk Cashmeres.** Beautiful soft greys, browns and lavenders, all this season's importations. They have splendid wearing qualities and do not wrinkle. Reduced from \$12.50 to \$2.75.

**Striped Linens.** Very attractive for suitings. Reduced from \$1.25 to 55c.

**Silk Kimono Jackets** reduced from \$12.50 to \$7.50.

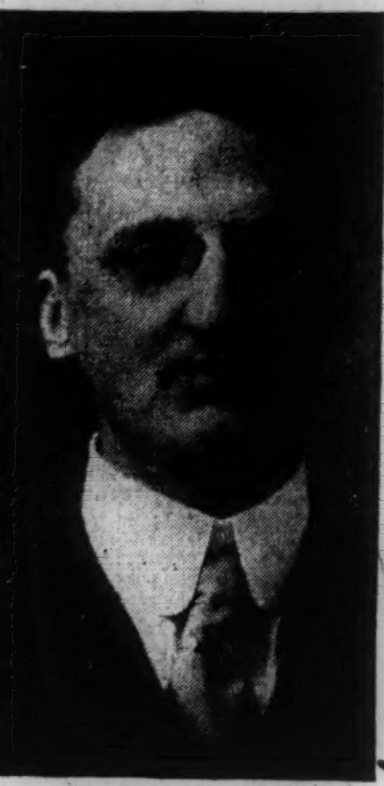
**Liberty Capes.** Reduced from \$27.50 to \$15 and from \$18.50 to \$10.

**Burnoose** reduced from \$50.00 to \$28.00.

A cash discount of ten per cent is allowed on all merchandise not included in the above sale.

**Davis**  
**East India House**  
373 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

### Legislature's Reference Library Plans Are Object Of Mr. Belden's Attention



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN.

STATE LIBRARIAN Charles F. D. Belden is devising plans for the legislative reference library at the State House which will make it unique among its kind. Mr. Belden intends at the outset to have on hand only such literature as is indispensable, and all the books and clippings relating to matters treated by the new Legislature will be placed on file in this department.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline began the fight for the reference library in the last Legislature, but his measure was beaten in the Senate. Then the state library trustees took the matter up with Governor Draper and the executive council late in the summer and the library was decided upon.

The board of education has been given quarters in the Ford building, and the rooms formerly occupied by it in the State House will, in a few weeks, be ready for the legislators who seek information.

prominently talked of for the Republican nomination for Governor: J. B. Foraker, Representative Taylor of Columbus, Federal Judge Taylor of Youngstown, Representative Longworth of Cincinnati, former Governor Herrick, Harry M. Daugherty of Cleveland, Gen. Chas. H. Grosvenor of Athens, Representative J. Warren Keifer, former Lieut.-Gov. Warren Harding, Secretary of State Carmi Thompson, A. L. Garford of Elyria and James H. Garfield, former secretary of the interior.

The Republicans who are regarded as serious possibilities in the senatorial fight are Senator Dick, Charles P. Taft, Harry M. Daugherty and Myron T. Herrick. The Dick people hope, with such a large field of senatorial possibilities, to secure a plurality vote in the primaries.

### MEETING IS SET FOR DAUGHTERS

Mrs. Frank E. Fitz, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution, goes over to New York Sunday night, Jan. 16, to attend the board meeting of the general society on Monday. From New York she goes to Philadelphia, where she will be the guest of the state of Pennsylvania Daughters of the Revolution.

A reception in her honor will be given in Philadelphia at the home of Mrs. Frederick A. Dreer. Mrs. Fitz will be one of the speakers at an "afternoon of historic commemoration." She will return to Boston in season for the memorial aid performance at the Hollis Street theater Jan. 20.

### VETERANS INDUCT LIST OF OFFICERS

The Ninth Regiment Veteran Association installed these officers Friday evening, Maj. George A. J. Colgan, past commander, officiating; Commander Col. Thomas F. Doherty; senior vice commander, Henry P. Minard; junior vice commander, John C. Driscoll; adjutant, Fred F. O'Doherty; quartermaster, J. E. Murray; officer of the day, Charles J. Chaffey; officer of the guard, James H. Quinn; chaplain, Robert W. O'Toole; surgeon, Frank B. Mahoney.

### STUDENT MISSION LEAGUE MEETING

The Harvard Mission and the Student Volunteer League of Greater Boston have arranged a meeting in the interest of missions to be held in Sanders theater Jan. 17 to bring to the notice of members of the University and other students of the vicinity the scope and significance of modern missions.

The following will speak: G. Sherwood Eddy, Yale '91, of India; E. C. Carter '00, formerly of India, and D. Z. Yui '26, of China.

**CARDINAL SATOLLI PASSES ON.** ROME—Francesco Satolli, one of the five cardinal bishops of the Roman Catholic church, passed away at 8 o'clock this morning. He was made a cardinal in 1895 and was professor of congregational studies.

**ROOSEVELT PARTY LEAVES.** BI TIABA, Uganda, Protectorate East Africa—The Roosevelt party left today for Koba.

## TOUR OF ALL WARDS AND MONSTER RALLY END POLITICAL WEEK

(Continued from Page One.)

paigned managers form one of the interesting features of the closing contest.

John F. McDonald, campaign manager for ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, has been unusually active, but not more so than the wide-awake Edmund Billings, who has utilized every available means to oppose Mr. Fitzgerald and advance the cause of Mr. Storror.

Mayor Hibbard's campaign has been essentially different from that of either of the other leading candidates, inasmuch as large sums of money have not been expended in furthering his campaign. Strictest economy has been observed, not merely for the sake of frugality itself, but because his managers declare that campaigns where large sums are recklessly spent are demoralizing.

No men have been given money simply because they could deliver votes; every man who has been connected with Mayor Hibbard's headquarters in any capacity has given full value for the money received, and no men in outlying districts have been placed on the pay-roll unless it was necessary to have certain work done.

The work has been largely clerical. It began modestly in a single room on Beacon street. From there nomination papers were sent out and to it they were returned. The verification of those names was most carefully done.

Later on, Mr. Cook a former member of the city government and with some local reputation as a ward campaign manager, was placed in charge. His duties were rather to prepare for the campaign than to take charge of it at that time. With his advent, the headquarters became enlarged by the addition of three other rooms. The statements issued by Mayor Hibbard, both in the matter of speeches and answers to criticisms, have been promulgated direct from the mayor's office.

Mr. Hibbard has been watchfully directing the campaign which means so much to his fortunes and cannot so much be said to have been in his manager's hands as to have been in his hands. If the campaign has been less spectacular than that of some other candidates, it has been because his managers felt that his business administration, which they believe has been so successful, could only reach the discriminating voter through his judgment and not through brass bands.

According to the declarations of Manager McDonald and his assistant, John J. McCarthy, the system they have brought into play in this campaign will win by a big margin next Tuesday. According to them, the old idea of using the ward chairmen for effective work in any one ward is a thing of the past. Under the new charter there can be no real ward chairmen and so the Fitzgerald forces have selected ward leaders.

Every ward leader has his precinct captains, and these men must deliver the vote to their candidate or they will find that they have been replaced by some one who can. The main point is the vote must be delivered and no questions asked. The Tammany idea in the Fitzgerald camp is the rule of a czar. Only the strong find places in this campaign.

The method used by Mr. Billings has been brought about because of the new condition of things under the new city charter which did away with all party lines but yet which did not and cannot wipe them out entirely, only so far as the official designation goes on the official ballot.

Mr. Billings, who for many years has been closely allied with all that stands for progress and better citizenship in Boston, has been working to weld the old and the new together, and how successful he has been in this can better be judged when the citizens of the city and in fact the state and the country, learn the results.

A prominent feature which has been projected into this campaign and one which was never before used in a city campaign or in fact in any campaign to such an extent is the work which has been done in behalf of good government by Norman H. White of Brookline, a non-resident, but a man who believes in good government throughout the width and breadth of the land and who declares his right to take a hand in politics anywhere he sees what he believes is a good cause.

This work has been the establishment of a "league" and by the work of the league bureau thousands of voters have been reached personally, not by circular but on the telephone and these thousands and thousands have had a personal talk, so to speak with Mr. White who has constantly been advancing the interests of James J. Storror.

Mr. White is a man with plenty of time, lots of money and the inclination to do something for his fellow men and this is his own explanation of why he is in this campaign. When he started his "James J. Storror Campaign League" he conceived the idea of reaching every business man in the city of Boston personally and to do this he had a dozen or more telephones installed in the League headquarters on Merchants Row and he hired well educated young men to sit at those phones eight or ten hours a day and do nothing but talk Storrorism to every business man who has a telephone. This was no small task but every one of the thousands of business men in Boston who have telephones have been called upon and given a personal chat and the work was completed today. In addition to this Mr. White's office force has been doing a tremendous mail business in the way of securing the names of voters who

were favorable to Mr. Storror and who were willing to signify their desire to become affiliated with the league.

As such signatures were gathered by Mr. White he started an endless chain proposition with Storror cards sending 10 to each man who came into the league and 10 more to every man whose name was furnished the bureau by the league member.

The effect has been remarkable and even to Mr. White it has been a surprise, as the entire expense has been paid by donations volunteered by the hundreds of business men of Boston who are opposed to Mr. Fitzgerald.

It is a remarkable fact that during the several weeks that the league has been operated by Mr. White, James J. Storror, the one man of all others who will benefit most by its existence and the work it has done, has never yet stepped his foot inside the door of the headquarters and neither he nor his campaign managers have contributed one cent to the support of the scheme.

The methods employed by the campaign managers of Mayor George A. Hibbard and Nathaniel H. Taylor have necessarily been quite different from those of the two candidates already mentioned.

Mr. Taylor's has been a rather lone-some campaign for the reason that he with but one or two good staunch friends has done all the work during the campaign and whatever degree of success, Mr. Taylor achieves on Tuesday he can credit to his own hard work and the loyal support of John J. Gillespie, who has served in every possible capacity for Mr. Taylor.

Some days Mr. Taylor has had a campaign manager and many others he has not. Some days Mr. Gillespie has been tagged the manager and other days this honor has been stripped from him and conferred on some one else, but all the time Mr. Gillespie has been doing the real hard work of the Taylor campaign and he has done it because of his admiration for the man who he believes would make the best mayor for Boston.

While the other three candidates for mayor have bitterly assailed each other on the stump Mr. Taylor has not stooped to attack his opponents and his has been one of the cleanest campaigns in this respect that has ever been conducted in Boston and he has won many warm friends by the attitude he has taken.

### Ward Four and Temple Rally End Active Week

Tonight James J. Storror will make his first round trip of all the wards in Boston and this trip will be repeated on Monday evening, which will be the last time that the candidates will have the opportunity of addressing the voters of the city before they go to the polls to determine the business policy of the city for the next four years.

While Mr. Storror is making his so-called whirlwind tour tonight, ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will be at Tremont Temple, where he will hold his big rally of the week. It is predicted that the big auditorium will be packed to its utmost capacity and the campaign managers of Mr. Fitzgerald will have arrangements for overflow meetings in two or three other halls.

The speakers at the rally this evening will be John F. Fitzgerald, Joseph E. O'Connell, Bowdoin S. Parker, John F. Kennedy, Felix W. McGettrick, James H. Wolf and Mrs. Christina D. Page, president of the Parents and Teachers' Association. The Hon. John D. Feeney will preside.

James J. Donovan, president of the Democratic city committee, has set at rest the rumor that he has had a falling out with James J. Storror and he declares today that he is still with Mr. Storror and it is his intention to remain with him.

Ex-Senator Frank Seiberlich, Republican ward chairman of ward 22, who took out nomination papers for mayor for the purpose of beating Mayor George A. Hibbard, has now announced himself for ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

The alleged illegal registration cases from ward 8 have dragged along the entire week in the hearing before the election commissioners and the case against Edward F. McSweeney was due to be heard today.

Frederick M. Chase, counsel for Ernest E. Smith in the prosecution of the alleged ward 8 illegal registration cases, has made a formal demand on the election commissioners to issue warrants to compel the attendance of witnesses who have either ignored the original summons of the board or, having complied, have not attended the hearings after the first or second day.

In some cases, according to Mr. Chase, witnesses have been told by parties acting as an advisory committee in the interest of the defendants that they need not attend longer. This was denied by Malachi L. Jennings, counsel for most of the defendants.

### City's Employees Indorse Replies of Mr. Fitzgerald

The joint council of Boston City Department Employees Unions Friday night received the answers of the several candidates for mayor to a series of questions that it submitted to them.

The questions were:

1. Are you in favor of giving the school janitors a 10 per cent increase over the present rate of wages?

2. Are you in favor of making it possible for the citizens now lighting our street lamps being directly employed by the city at a wage rate of \$2.25 a day?

3. Are you in favor of giving the park department employees steadier employment instead of having park commissioners maintaining luxurious quarters at the expense of the men and needed improvements?

4. Are you in favor of giving the cemetery employees the same conditions as the men of the other city departments are working under, especially legal holidays,

which are now denied to them, even to the extent of making them work on the Fourth of July?

5. Are you in favor of keeping the public grounds department an independent department, as it is at present, and giving citizen labor the preference in the matter of employment?

6. Are you in favor of doing away with contract labor in the street department highway division, where it can be done better by the employees of the department at a living wage?

7. Are you in favor of abolishing the contract system of gathering offal and ashes under which system alien labor takes the place of citizen?

8. Will you discharge any of the present department employees because of their political preferences?

9. Are you in favor of restoring to the employees of the bridge department the \$100 taken away from them by the wage cut of 1908?

10. Are you in favor of giving less contracts in the sewer department where the contract system means cheap labor to the detriment of citizen labor?

11. Are you in favor of pensioning aged city employees on a cooperative system as set forth in the Hale cooperative pension bill, and which establishes cooperative system similar to that of the Boston & Maine railroad permissive bill passed by the last Legislature?

Mr. Storror in his reply made a quite lengthy general statement on the matters, saying in part:

"I have not felt it proper in the haste of a political campaign, and under the temptation of bidding for political support, to pledge any position under my administration, if elected mayor, or to mortgage any of the city assets in any way whatever."

"I can only say that if I occupy the mayor's chair, I shall be prepared to take up every question which may be brought to my attention and to consider it with open mind and without being embarrassed by any promise in any other direction."

"Since it does not involve any pledge of the city assets I am ready to say now that I will not discharge present department employees because of their political preferences."

He added that he has also said he is not disposed to permit the gathering of ashes by contract; has promised to take up carefully the pension question; and is on record as believing labor unions are essential to the protection of those who labor and are a benefit to the community.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald answered "yes" or an "unqualifiedly yes" to all but the eighth question, to which he replied "no." On the question of abolishing the contract system of gathering offal and ashes, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald added after his "yes" the statement, "and will terminate at the earliest possible moment any existing contract."

To question 9, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, after replying "yes," further stated: "I granted the \$100 a year wage increase to those men originally, and I believed then and believe now that they should have it."

He also stated after his affirmative answer to question 10, the qualifying

clause—"in every case where practicable."

Mayor Hibbard's answer was a partial one. Nathaniel H. Taylor did not answer by letter but sent word by message that his views on the questions were well known to all the city men, and were quite similar to their own.

The delegates after discussion decided that Mr. Storror's answers were not definite. Mayor Hibbard's reply was declared unsatisfactory. Mr. Taylor's was rejected as unofficial.

The reply of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald was accepted as satisfactory, and he was unanimously indorsed.

The council indorsed Mrs. Duff for the school board.

### LIBRARY SERVES TWO STATES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Although comparatively a new institution, having been erected in 1894, the Westley public library is one of the finest, architecturally, to be found in the smaller towns in this state. In that year Stephen Wilcox, anxious to give something to his native town which would be of service to its inhabitants, bought a site for the library on Dixon square.

Plans were procured and subscriptions to the amount of \$25,000 were readily secured for the erection of the building. The building, constructed of light-colored pressed brick with granite and terra cotta trimmings and a tile roof, was formally opened and dedicated Aug. 15, 1894. The 5000 volumes of the old Pawcatuck library, organized in 1853, were transferred to the new structure, recataloged, and became the nucleus of the Westley library.

The library has a unique distinction of circulating its books and pamphlets in two states. The building is but a few rods from the Connecticut state line, and the people of Pawcatuck, Conn., enjoy all the privileges on equal terms with Westley citizens, the library being free to both.

On the first floor is the library proper. The institution now has a capacity for handling 60,000 volumes, the old facilities being greatly increased in 1898 by an addition built in the rear of the original building. In the basement a gymnasium and physical culture rooms are located.

A park containing nearly eight acres has been laid out about the library, making the total valuation of the property over \$160,000. A collection of old Rhode Island documents and other government papers of value is to be found in the library among its prized features.

### MR. VARDAMAN LEADS FIRST VOTE.

JACKSON, Miss.—The first vote in caucus to select a successor to the late Senator McLaurin resulted as follows: Vardaman 71, Alexander 24, Percy 21, Anderson 21, Kyle 14, Byrd 12, Critz 5, Truly 1, Longino 1. Total 170. Necessary to choice 88.

## GERMAN COLONISTS MADE A CHAPTER IN HISTORY OF TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—There is one chapter in Texas history that is read by few, although it might have grown into a large volume had conditions been slightly more favorable. Few, indeed, are the people in this country who have ever heard of the attempt made by some German nobles to establish in Texas a German monarchy. The proof of this is on the map today and there are several towns in the Blaine and Gaudalupe hills to the northwest of this city that are still wholly peopled by the descendants of those who dared in this instance.

Of course the promoters of the scheme had not fully gauged the republican spirit of the North American continent or else they would not have made the attempt. Sometimes it is also said that their ambitions were the establishment of a German republic on this side of the ocean.

Taking into account Teutonic level-headedness and the fact that those who followed Prince Solms and Baron von Meusebach were malcontents from the fatherland for the greater part, thus, indeed, looks more probable than the monarchy idea. Be this as it may, there is little known today that would positively prove either.

Gaudalupe, Comal, Kerr, Kendall, Gillespie, Hays and Caldwell counties, Texas, are as fine a country as man ever lived in. There are hills with an elevation of 2000 feet, beautiful valleys in which run clear streams and a fine soil. When the forerunners of the emigrants landed at Port Indianola shortly after the battles of the Alamo and San Jacinto which led to Texas independence, they made their way toward this territory and found it all they desired. Soon afterward shipload upon shipload of German men and women landed on Texas soil and many a caravan braved the dangers of the chapparal to reach New Germany or the "Free State of Comal," as the country is often called today.

The first town founded was Neu Braunfels, New Braunfels today. The little town took its name after the castle of the Prince von Solms and was laid out very much along the lines of Braunfels. Other settlements followed in a very short time. The emigrants were used to living in villages and for this reason one of them sprang up wherever conditions advised this. For this there was, however, another reason. The Indian was then still master of the greater part of Texas and to protect themselves aggregation became necessary.

Solms, Schumannville, Niederwald, Thland, Anhalt, Lange, New Berlin, Aue, are some of the names that were then placed on the map by the newcomers. Not a few of its best citizens look proudly upon these as their fathers.

### POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Are YOU Going to Allow Another Term of  
**GRAFT**  
IN BOSTON?

The Candidates of the Citizens' Municipal League will act as one in Boston's interest and pledge their adherence to the following platform:

1. A constructive and progressive city government.
2. Efficiency and business-like methods in all city departments.
3. Real economy; not the kind that protects the salaried official at the expense of the day laborer.
4. No "gift contracts" for us or our friends.
5. Not one cent of the taxpayers' money for graft or waste.
6. Strict enforcement of the laws governing the assessment of taxes.
7. Cleaner and better streets and greater attention and protection to public health and safety.
8. No loans for current expenses.
9. An honest and fair consideration of the needs of all sections of the city—favoritism to no section.

Be good to Boston and vote for the Citizens' Municipal League Candidates, as follows:

For Mayor  
**JAMES J. STORROW**

For School Committee  
**DAVID A. ELLIS**

For City Council  
**WALTER L. COLLINS,  
DANIEL J. McDONALD,  
THOMAS J. KENNY,  
MARK STONE,  
FREDERICK J. BRAND,  
WALTER BALLANTYNE,  
BENJAMIN C. LANE,  
JOHN J. ATTRIDGE,  
MATTHEW HALE**

William C. Free,  
10 Elm Hill Park, Boston, Mass.



# The World of Music - Wagner's Great Opera - Local Notes

## THE OPERA "TRISTAN AND ISOLDE"

A Review of Richard Wagner's Great Production.

To understand a man's work the man himself asks to be known. Richard Wagner's position in the history of art was misunderstood practically for upward of half a century for the reason that he was nothing more or less than a reformer in the interest of dramatic truth, the entire structure of modern music feeling in some degree being the transforming power of his epoch-making ideas, which were revolutionary to that extent that they mightily stirred him and found their embodiment in his immortal music.

Hence, fully to cognize and enjoy the "intricacies" of "Tristan and Isolde" a further and exhaustive study of the Bayreuth master would seem fitting for the student who must otherwise constantly marvel at the subservience of music to speech—the never failing appositeness of the two and their logical coagency throughout the orchestral web which the composer has spun with such exquisite elaboration.

In his "A Study of Wagner" Ernest Newman felicitously says: "Wagner saw human life and character—the outward world and the interplay of elements—all in terms of music; those who are acquainted with his scores stand astonished at his rare power to sketch character in a musical phrase, to write descriptive music, and further, more states that 'the music of the orchestra is only another aspect of the person or the scene upon the stage.'"

Wagner was born at Leipzig in 1813. One of his biographers says that the composer had ancestors who were schoolmasters, organists and officials, and one, an uncle, who understood everything "from the ancient Greek tragedy to Burns and Byron; from the abstract metaphysics of Giordano Bruno to the history of painting," so who can wonder that Wagner became all of this and more, including everything in his sympathetic embrace of art, and symbolizing life as he saw it in his wonderful pictorial music.

In the study of "Tristan and Isolde," as in all of Wagner's writings, all investigators find knowledge; the technician finds musical, poetical and dramatic technique, but recalls that Wagner once said: "Technique may be spoken about only among artists; the outsider must never hear of it; the painter discovers live, palpitating color-schemes of melodic design in abundance, and learns how to conceal art with art; the melodist's ear is charmed by the enrichment of rhythmic transformations; the architect, sculptor, dramatist, preacher, poet, philosopher and doctrinaire, all find that which Wagner, undaunted, untired and undiscouraged throughout the latter half of his existence, endeavored to uphold, and that is the doctrine of the dignity of art."

This was misunderstood and was called "the Wagner system," yet he had none in the real meaning of the phrase and laughed at what people termed the "Wagner tendency," saying: "Wherein my tendency lies puzzles no one more than myself," and proceeds to explain why he denounces the ceaseless interference of the orchestra in the affairs of the singer and says that the so-called "tendency" is a personal matter, and one quite impossible to imitate, being absolutely individual.

Thus the man ascribes a high and spiritual office to art. His political reform and years of wandering seemed to have

**TRISTAN AND ISOLDE** is the work to be performed on next Monday evening at the Boston Opera house by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The accompanying review of Wagner's work was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Wynna Blanche Hudson.

It is only steps of preparation for a richer experience, and they who wish to get acquainted with the real man in his hour of trial, as it were, should read the little stories entitled "Ein deutscher Musiker in Paris," in the first volume of his collected works. It was when he was engaged in writing one of his other operas that he stopped and immediately began on "Tristan and Isolde"; some say it was for ready money, but another biographical sketch shows that such was not the case, and that Wagner wrote this opera chiefly as a diversion from the heavier work or works on which he was engaged at the time, and he himself declares that "Tristan and Isolde" was written wholly without any reference for theoretic thought, and it may be for this very reason that his part that this is the cause of the opera being one of those of the composer which seems not to embody philosophic thought in any sense, although the Tristan drama is supposed to be in rapport with the ethics of Schopenhauer, whom Wagner found defiant to the affirmation of the human will, and yet the drama, when closely followed, seems directly opposed to such philosophy.

No comprehensive and subtle is the emotional subject matter of "Tristan and Isolde" that it is chiefly the story immediately associated with its libretto and its direct inception, together with the destiny of the work, which at first met with something of the same kind of critical storm and disaster as did "Tannhäuser" in Paris the eventful night of its initial representation, that will receive discussion in this resume. But first a digression:

The "innmost center," or central point we hear about in Wagnerian music, when esoterically diagnosed, results in dissipating many of the technical clouds and apparent "intricacies" of the music, for after all, the process is simple, and made so by Wagner who has worked it out in the Tristan drama by collecting all the dramatic moments into one action, and now that this is largely understood, the opera becomes more or less lucid and engrossing to the student who previously was in a quagmire as to what it was all about, and agrees with the passionate correspondent for a Paris journal who on first hearing "Tristan and Isolde" wrote that all he "could think of was a lot of caterwauling and noise absolutely meaningless and unspeakably monotonous."

Such a criticism from evidently a music lover, according to his own belief, seems to emanate from the recesses of some of the "dark ages," considering the Wagnerian wave which has swept over the land for several years past, but the foregoing correspondent was at least honest to himself, and for this reason let us commend him.

Wagner was in the second half of his life at this writing, and in the work

wished to create a new form of drama, which he terms a "word-tone-drama," so it seemed necessary now more than ever that he prepare his own libretto, as he always had, and decided on that bulky old French and German romance, the poem of Gottfried von Strassburg, with its 20,000 verses, and an authority informs those of us with less esthetic idiosyncrasies that the previous history, up to the drinking of the love-draughts, occupies with Gottfried something like 11,000 verses, while Wagner reduced them to about 60 for his purposes in the opera.

The elaborate intrigues and adventures in the Gottfried poem are very much simplified by Wagner, who has shorn the original of many unnecessary episodes, and so, according to Chamberlain, one of Wagner's chief devotees, the ancient text serves as "only a frame to Wagner" upon which to build his book for his beautiful music-drama, "Tristan and Isolde," and he refutes the idea of Wagner's story being based really upon the Gottfried work, and says:

"That Gottfried has succeeded in constructing a poem of entrancing beauty out of certain materials need not be denied, but if we leave the charm of the descriptions and the surpassing beauty of the language out of consideration we shall have to admit that his Tristan and his Isolde are just as contemptible as his King Marke and his dwarf Melot. And this is called the 'source' of the loftiest, noblest, purest poem to love ever sung by man! No indeed, its source surely lies elsewhere."

So it is not definitely decided as to whether Wagner sought some of his ideas elsewhere, but there is a doubt that he left it entirely with others to invent, for he himself desired to create, and he wrote to his close and beloved friend, Franz Liszt, in 1854:

"I intend to raise a monument to this love of all dreams" (referring to "Tristan and Isolde"), and from beginning to end it shall be saturated with love. I have planned a 'Tristan and Isolde'; it is the simplest and at the same time the most thorough-going musical conception," showing that he had a hand in its origin.

Wagner believed with Novalis that "Love is the final purpose of the history of the world—the amen of the universe," and was in love with his own compositions, often expressing himself in private letters as to his feeling concerning his operas, especially "Tristan and Isolde," as this was his new conception of life embodied in music, and of which Mendes, the eminent French poet and critic, said: "C'est le plus merveilleux drame d'amour qui ait été écrit par un homme" (It is the most wonderful love drama ever written by a human being), yet some of the critics have not caught this wonderful element in the music itself and have defined it as a purely "intellectual exercise," and another that "the music appealed entirely to one's emotions."

The opera was first produced in Munich in 1865, with Hans von Bulow conducting, and these artists in the cast:

Tristan.....Ludwig Schnorr von Carolsfeld  
Kunwald.....Herr Mitterwurzer  
King Marke.....Herr Zottmayer  
Isolde.....Mme. Schnorr von Carolsfeld  
Brangäne.....Mlle. Deinet

The work was begun in 1857 and not completed until 1859, then he set out to have it produced, the many trials and difficulties attending its delay being keenly felt by the composer; he could not fully sympathize with artists who, without hesitation, called the superb work "unvocal," even Schnorr von Carolsfeld once declaring that it was impossible to sing his part, although he appeared with glorious success on its premiere night in Munich, as was generally known on both sides of the Atlantic.

However, the story is still told how in Vienna during 1862 and 1863 "Tristan and Isolde" was rehearsed for many months to be wholly abandoned after 77 rehearsals as being impossible to prepare for a creditable public performance, so when it finally took place in Munich its brilliant difficulties had advertised it to the extent that a representative audience from Vienna, Dresden, Berlin and all neighboring cities and towns gathered to hear the work, which even artists of the highest rank deemed difficult, for did not Schnorr von Carolsfeld occupy the place of all places in the German hearts as a singer of absolute authority, and had he not pronounced "Tristan and Isolde" as being beyond him and "impossible to sing."

The work proceeded, but made a varied and peculiar effect upon the large audience, being treated with cries of derision and ridicule—a fact which Wagner never forgot, as this opera was one which being anticipated being heard and also hearing, as he named them. This was his opportunity for proving all that he had endeavored to teach concerning the value of a perfect theatrical performance, and especially his ideas as to the special "Stimmung" (frame of mind) that both the actors and audience would be plunged into by his opera, or "festival performance" outside the usual routine one experiences when attending the average opera.

Of that evening's production Wagner wrote: "The drama and mise-en-scene were more wondrously beautiful than anything that was ever seen," and so when the storm of criticisms came, and with it desecration, the great artist was sorely disappointed. The story of his feelings need not be prolonged, but the time was to come when Wagner would

live in the hearts of these same people as well as everywhere else where great and commanding themes set to music as he wrote it would enthrall all artistic and music-loving peoples.

The libretto of legendary origin was called licentious by the people, and criticisms of the severest kind reached the master at his retreat, but Liszt, King Ludwig and a few others stood by him, believing firmly in his mastery in the end. Wagner, who had arranged the stage even to the minutest detail and rehearsed the singers with Von Bulow, whom he graciously calls his "artistic second self," had allowed the opera or drama to so become a part of himself that he felt that the people were treading on his very heart when they stigmatized his work as they did, and said in the face of the expressions against his artistic problems, that he somewhat doubted that works of this kind even when perfectly performed were capable of ever making the intended impression upon the educated mind, for there is no doubt that his "Tristan" was, as the critics argued, the music of the future, at least to some extent.

When asked why he wrote such "a curious—what? for it is not opera—but an endless mass of music"—he said: "Melody should at first produce in the mind a feeling similar to what a beautiful forest produces on man at the setting of the sun who leaves the city noise and tumult and goes for a walk," and added at a later day this beautiful and significant disclosure: "Music is woman, is love; speech is man; the music in my drama is subservient to the speech—the woman sacrificing for the man."

The prelude to the work delighted some, while others it had no effect upon, but is what the composer calls "endless melody," and described by the youthful Paris correspondent above mentioned as "unspeakably monotonous," the reader recalls:

Wagner had a strong antipathy for so-called Italian melodies, and in later years when he supplanted the Italian composers in conservative London, it may be imagined that his dream was in a measure fulfilled at last. One of the criticisms following the production of his "Tristan and Isolde" amused Wagner, or at least he did not admit that its evident good humor disturbed him, and appeared in a copy of the London Charivari Punch, wherein his "music of the future" was gravely mocked in this wise: "A wag on Wagner: We do not know what Herr Wagner's new musical theory may consist of, but we should say that the 'Music of the Future' must be composed principally of promissory notes made payable in two, three or six months after date."

We have said that London received Wagner with all the recognition the man deserved. For a time Italian opera waned mightily, and the Italians found reason to be dissatisfied with such a state of affairs, for in London drawing rooms very little was discussed save the Wagnerian operas and who was attending them, for such a wave of admiration had swept over the otherwise gilded London that it looked as though a bona fide craze was on the tapis, but with all regard for the English taste that wave withstood some severe tests.

The Italians became more and more disturbed and deplored the degeneracy of English taste in preferring the incomprehensible works called operas as written by Wagner to the melodious and court inspiring orchestrations of the Italian school.

The fact is the time was at hand when art demanded a new birth, and Wagner felt the inspiration first of his confreres, not in regard to the use of leitmotifs, for it was not he who originated that form, but it is employed by Wagner to a greater degree than any of his predecessors. The love themes are plainly recognizable as they recur from time to time, and Isolde's final song is called "the quintessence of all that is tender, pathetic and beautiful." "Thou art then mine? I possess thee? And I can press thee to my heart? Is it really true?"—the text of the duet, is purely and wondrously rhapsodical and has been dwelt upon by ardent critics as the most remarkable music in the entire "music drama."

The work was first produced in America in New York in December, 1887 (after wonderful performances on the other side) with Lilli Lehmann and Niemöller in the title roles and Anton von Seidl conducting. In Paris, yes, Paris where the wiseheads had once denounced the "hideous Wagner sounds," the Wagner operas became greatly liked and "Tristan and Isolde" received many magnificent productions, the one of 1904, under Gailhard, being a notable and memorable affair with these same dissenting people who had in previous years made a fiasco of some of the greatest musical works ever conceived by man. So the dissenting change their minds according as the times change and become enamored of that which they once declined; truly like unto a fickle maiden of olden days!

There have been many great Isolde, but none more so than Lilli Lehmann, whose art was impeccable and commanding. Nordica has sung the role several times to Jean de Reszke's Tristan. Mmes. Fremstad, Ternina, Sucher and Brandt are among the famous Isolde. Mme. Louise Homer, Mme. Schumann-Heink and Miss Edith Walker have sung the role of Brangäne. The Tristan parts are filled with difficulties which are appalling to our greatest artists, for they require tremendous volume and ability in accentuation and phrasing, and yet the opera is accorded a favored place in the repertoire of all dramatic artists in the first magnitude—for to sing Wagner means what it should—to achieve the highest in art.

## Musical Events in Boston



LEO SLEZAK.

Metropolitan tenor who sings heroic Verdi roles. Will appear in "Tristan" Saturday night.

OPERATIC leaders are coming to see new meanings in Wagner's contention that his music was the "music of the future." They begin to see that the music-dramas hold possibilities of interpretation undivided by the conductors and singers of Wagner's day or even by Wagner himself.

Arturo Toscanini, the foremost man of the Italian school of Wagnerian interpretation and one of the leading authorities of the world on the new Wagner, will appear as conductor of his metropolitan production of "Tristan and Isolde" Monday evening at the Boston opera house. In this opening performance of the Metropolitan season, Bostonians will see the great advance which the company has made in two years under the expert stage direction of Gatti-Casazza and under the musical guidance of Toscanini. The "Tristan and Isolde" announced here for Monday night will be identical with that which 10 days ago in New York was praised as one of the best Wagnerian performances ever given at the Metropolitan opera house. The cast will be as follows:

Tristan.....Carl Burrian  
King Marke.....Robert Blass  
Isolde.....Oliver Fremstad  
Kunwald.....Clarence Whitehill  
Melot.....Adolf Muhlmann  
Brangäne.....Louise Homer  
Ein Hirt.....Albert Reiss  
Der Steuermann.....Julius Bayer  
Stimme des Seemanns.....Glenn Hall  
Conductor.....Arturo Toscanini

The complete repertory of the Metropolitan season at the Boston opera house next week is as follows:

Monday, at 7:30 p. m.—"Tristan and Isolde"; Mmes. Fremstad, Homer, Messrs. Burrian, Amato, Blass, Reiss, Hall, Muhlmann. Conductor, Arturo Toscanini.  
Thursday, at 7:30 p. m.—"Lohengrin"; Mmes. Gadsdi, Homer, Messrs. Jörn, Forsell, Hinckley, Witherspoon. Conductor, Alfred Hertz.  
Friday, at 8 p. m.—"Tosca"; Mmes. Geraldine Farrar, Snelling, Messrs. Riccardo Martin, Scotti. Conductor, Egipto Tanco.  
Saturday, at 8 p. m.—"Il Trovatore"; Mmes. Gadsdi, Flahaut, Matfield, Messrs. Slezak, Gilly, Scotti. Conductor, Egipto Tanco.  
Saturday matinee, at 1 p. m.—"Parsifal"; Mmes. Fremstad, Messrs. Burrian, Whitehill, Goritz, Witherspoon. Chorus of 200 voices, orchestra of 100 men. Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Mische Elman plays the violin concerto of Dvorak at the Boston Symphony concert tonight. His next appearance in Boston will be at his recital in Symphony hall Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 18. Elman will appear as soloist with the Boston Symphony orchestra in Hartford Monday night and later in the week in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New York and Brooklyn. He will also be the soloist at the Cambridge Symphony concert of Thursday evening, Jan. 20.

The program of the concert in Symphony hall tonight is as follows: Elgar, symphony in A-flat major, op. 55; Antonin Dvorak, concerto for violin in A-minor, op. 53; Loellier, "The Devil's Villanelle," op. 9.

The chief orchestral number played by the Symphony orchestra Monday evening at Hartford, the first city visited on the southern trip, will be Beethoven's fifth symphony. The chief number of the Philadelphia and Washington concerts and of the Thursday evening concert in New York will be Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony; that of the Baltimore and Brooklyn concerts and of the Saturday afternoon concert in New York will be Elgar's symphony.

At the thirteenth public rehearsal at Boston Friday afternoon, Jan. 21, and at the thirteenth concert, Saturday evening, Jan. 22, Mr. Fiedler will present the "Rob Roy" overture of Berlioz and the "Zarathustra" tone poem of Richard Strauss. He announces a pair of familiar soloists, Willy Hess and Alwin Schroeder, who will play the Brahms double concerto for violin and cello.

Mrs. Gisela Weber, the Cincinnati violinist, will make her first appearance in

Boston at Steinert hall Monday afternoon, Jan. 10. She offers a virtuoso program, consisting of Handel's Sonata in D major, Corelli's La Folia variations, a Romance of Svendsen, an air by Bach, a minuet by Mozart, and Mendelssohn's trio in D minor. In the trio, Mrs. Weber will have as assisting artists, Mrs. Holmes-Thomas, pianist, and Leo Schulz, cellist.

The Hoffmann String Quartet begin their eighth season of chamber concerts rather later than usual, but they will give three concerts during the winter. At the first, on Monday, Jan. 24, in Steinert hall, the assisting soloist will be Miss Alice Cummings, pianist. She will play, with Carl Barth, the cello and piano sonata by Rachmaninoff.

The Flonzaley quartet will make their first appearance of the season in Boston at Chickering hall Thursday evening, Jan. 13.

The Kneisel quartet will give the second of their afternoon concerts at Fenway court Friday afternoon, Jan. 14, at 4 o'clock.

The People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor, will present Cowen's "Rosemaiden" in Symphony hall, Sunday evening, Jan. 23, with a chorus of 400 voices, an orchestra of 40 Symphony men and the following soloists: Miss Elleda Perley, soprano; Miss Anna Miller Wood, contralto; J. H. Rattigan, tenor; Kenneth Bingham, baritone. The pianist will be Miss Bertha C. Wright, the organist, Herman A. Shedd.

Miss Bertha Wesselhoft-Swift will give her annual holiday recital of songs for children at the Hotel Lenox, Exeter street, Saturday morning, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock. Miss Swift will be assisted by Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, who will tell children's stories.

David Sequeira of the New England Conservatory faculty will give a piano recital in Jordan hall Thursday evening, Jan. 13, at 8:15 p. m. The leading number on Mr. Sequeira's program is Tchaikovsky's Sonata in G, op. 37.

"Elektra," the opera of Richard Strauss, which will be produced at the Manhattan opera house Jan. 25, is the subject of a lecture which Ernest Hutcheson, the pianist, has been giving in New York by way of preparing the musical public to hear the work this winter. Mr. Hutcheson is announced to come to Boston to give his "Elektra" lecture in Steinert hall in March, just before the Manhattan season begins here.

Among the Steinert hall announcements is a Chopin recital by John C. Manning. The date of the recital has not yet been fixed.

Piero Orsatti, an Italian operatic tenor, will be the soloist at a piano recital to be given in Steinert hall next Wednesday evening.

Siegfried Wagner's work as a composer and his part in recreating the Wagnerian music drama at Bayreuth will be the subject of a lecture by Henry L. Gideon in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 11. The Bayreuth "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal" will be the subject of a second lecture by Mr. Gideon in Steinert hall Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 12.

Mme. de Pierrefeu, who was Miss Elsa Tudor of Boston, will make her first professional appearance as a dancer in the classic manner at Jordan hall Friday evening, Jan. 14. The performance is under the direction of Mrs. E. T. Clement.

A piano and vocal recital was given in Steinert hall Tuesday evening by Miss Esther Claff. She was assisted by Miss Maude E. Claff in readings.

## PROSPERITY ERA FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Forty years after confederation Nova Scotia may be said to be prospering, says the Toronto News. Halifax has grown. Sydney has sprung from a population of 2000 to 15,000. These are 30 incorporated towns. The banks have gained enormously in capital, interest and deposits.

Colleges and universities have doubled their endowments and the number of their students. Manual training is given at 30 or 40 points. Huge coal mining and steel manufacturing enterprises have sprung up, and there are bridge works, car works, enamelled ware factories, cotton mills and a sugar refinery. In proportion to its population it has supplied the nation with an extraordinary number of eminent men.

## LONDON WOMAN EARNS SUCCESS

Mrs. William Salter has been elected a member of the London county council. She is the wife of a physician who was defeated for Parliament. Mrs. Salter made a house-to-house canvass and she credits her election to the support of women, says the Chicago Daily Journal.

She was opposed by two men and she topped their combined vote. The chief planks in her platform were lower rents and lower taxes, two things which appealed especially to the women in the district she now will represent in the council.



ARTURO TOSCANINI.

A modern interpreter of Wagner. His only Boston appearance will be as conductor of "Tristan."

## CANAL EXPLOSIVE MADE BY WOMEN

Three hundred and fifty women sitting in a factory on the Panama strip help materially to build the big ship canal, says the Denver Times. The women are engaged all day in mixing chemicals such as perchlorate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, dinitrofluorol, paraffin and several other ingredients, the finished product being an explosive which is 50 per cent stronger than dynamite.

This explosive, which will rip out the rocks of the Culebra cut, and all along the remainder of the canal site, cannot be exploded by ordinary methods. The only agency that can set in motion the power locked up in this material is a tiny platinum wire heated by an electric current to redness.

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**LECTURE**  
**MR. HENRY L. GIDEON**  
Will give TWO TALKS, with musical illustrations by Harrison Bennett, basso, in STEINERT HALL, on  
"Siegfried Wagner and His Work" and "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal" at Bayreuth  
On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, and Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 12, at 4.  
Tickets \$2.00 and \$1.50 at the Hall.  
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First Appearance in Boston of  
**GISELA WEBER**  
Violinist  
Assisted by Mrs. Holmes-Thomas, Pianist.  
STEINERT HALL MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 10, AT 2.  
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# Story of a New England Composer

## MUSIC OF GEORGE W. CHADWICK

New England Composers, No. 2.

PROBABLY the most prolific of all the New England composers—hence, presumably the largest contributor to American music—is George Whitefield Chadwick, who has found time amid his numerous and varied labors as conductor, director of the New England Conservatory of Music and the Boston opera company, member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the Harvard Musical Association, the Yale Club of New York, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the board of examiners of Boston's public library, the Botolph and Taverner clubs and the Zeta Psi and Sigma Phi fraternities, to write some eight or ten overtures, nine important choral works, a mass of chamber music, three operas and about 100 songs, as well as choruses for male and female voices, piano-forte pieces and organ and church music, thus being a man of broad-minded tastes, inasmuch as he is a man of affairs, a litterateur, a poet and lover of poets.

A fault, but one militating to the credit of the composer and to be attributed wholly to his surplus of genius—is that he strongly dislikes to talk concerning his own music, as to how or why he writes in this or that way—a fact which serves to explain the strong creative and colorful element abounding in most of his work; also one defining his unique place as one of the leading conductors and pedagogues of America today.

"How do I write? As well ask the architect how he builds a house as to ask me that. All I know is that by the time I am ready to jot down the notes the thing is already written; all a gradual process without an actual beginning—if you understand, for there is no waking hour of mine that is not filled with music," so the inference is that his is no philosopher's mind; his excursions with his muse may be termed consciously unconscious, that is, he does not objectively arrange his material, but is conscious that it is arranging itself, so the composer pleads his inability to furnish the primary information to the layman's query, "How long were you engaged in writing this composition?" and, abnormally honest, exclaims bluntly in artistic lingo: "Don't know anything about it!" Then he is no expounder of his own music, save through the music itself; nor does he propose to illuminate what to him is self-illuminative. Mr. Chadwick's "programs," or processes, show how near to the common life he delights to draw; display his ability to externalize his moods and dreams in both the larger as well as the more conservative forms of tonal art.

With Ruskin the composer believes that "As soon as a man can do his work he becomes silent about it," and while temperamental proclivities have caused him to abandon himself to the influence of music, a natural reticence forbids his exploiting what he is doing in behalf of the cause.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Chadwick has attained the highest rank with his overtures which have received vital and cordial recognition on both sides of the Atlantic; this first, "Rip Van Winkle," written during the period between 1877 and 79 while attending the Leipzig conservatory under Richter, Lisnerke and Jadassohn, when performed at the "Grosse Profund" of 79, was called the finest student's work of the year. His overture received two performances later at the hands of the Harvard Musical Association in Boston, and was conducted by the composer himself at the triennial festival of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston in the year 1880 with much success, yet his "Thalia" and "Melpomene" are considered greater, both being produced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the latter at the Worcester (Eng.) festival, in Paris, Leipzig and other transatlantic places. The very popular opera "Tabasco" was written in 1893 for the Boston Cadet theatricals and was heard in the chief American cities, while his sacred opera, "Judith," a notable work, has become known for its strong orchestration, for the composer is past master in the school of graphic and elegant technique.

The Cecilia Society, Kneisel Quartet, Boston Orchestral Club and Adamowski Trio have used considerable of the Chadwick scores, while the management of both the Worcester and Springfield (Mass.) festivals have dignified their seasons with this same composer's larger works. Thus his versatility has been of prodigious proportions.

When questioned concerning his one hundred or more songs which have been sung all over the world, and a safe statement, since they have been translated into several tongues, Mr. Chadwick was quiet for a moment—then, "Better ask Bispham, Schumann Heink, Geraldine Farrar and other artists who sing them, for I don't know anything about them. Now, Miss Farrar chooses to sing that song of mine, 'The Maiden and the Butterfly' quite often, and no one else does, but I don't know why she likes it."

Another which has much to do with Mr. Chadwick's popularity as a writer of beautiful songs is the widely known "The Dana," concerning the setting of which the composer offered this story:

"The Papyrus Club of Boston gave a dinner one evening, and it was my good fortune to have a seat side by side with Prof. Arlo Bates, who, to my mind, is the most beautiful lyric poet of the age. He had been requested to write a poem for the occasion, which called together all or most of the literary men of this city. After he had finished reading 'The Dana' I was so impressed with its swing and unusual beauty I asked him to give



GEORGE W. CHADWICK.

Litterateur, poet and musician whose excellent creative work is of an unusually wide variety.

it to me, which he did, and the next day after my preliminary duties as organist at the Park Street church I sat there during the service and let the verses fashion themselves into music; in spite of myself it was done, that's all there was to it."

Madame Schumann-Heink has added the melodious tune to her repertoire, and never fails to draw a couple or more of encores after singing it, especially at her Boston recitals.

Professor Bates wrote several poems especially for Mr. Chadwick, among which are the well known "Flower Songs," 12 in all, and the texts of these wondrously singable numbers are found in one of the poet's collection. These were written about 1901, and Mr. Chadwick in speaking about them said, "I think I wrote all the settings while on the train between Springfield and Boston; for at that time I was having rehearsals for the festival in Springfield of which I was conductor—yes, I think I wrote them on that train, for I did considerable writing while traveling back and forth the 10 years I was conducting down there."

A characteristic indifference to public opinion was apparent when the composer said, "I do not know what the public thinks of my work; I write because I cannot help it," and while Mr. Chadwick has been a potent factor in forming American music by improving public taste in New England to a remarkable degree, yet he shuts out that same public when he composes, for example, an overture, for as he says, he writes because he "cannot help it."

A blind and partial loyalty to one of New England's composers may account in some measure for the position Mr. Chadwick holds in his native state, but the fundamental qualities of this man's compositions support that loyalty; their convincing merit is evidenced in the esteem in which he is held over America and in Europe as well.

A work which has an interesting tale is one "Noel," the title implying its "Christmas" quality. It is a compilation of texts selected by Mr. Chadwick from ancient and medieval poems from the Latin, German, old French, English and American, some of which received translation by the composer. The work can be sung in a little more than an hour and opens with a chorus beginning

"This is the month, and this the happy morn,  
Wherein the Son of Heaven's eternal King."

There are soprano, alto, tenor and bass soli, choruses, quartets and a final choral and fugue with the opening words,

"How lovely shines the morning star!"

"Noel" was performed for the first time, with the composer conducting, in Norfolk, Conn., in June, 1909, by the Littlefield County University Club, an organization consisting of eight singing societies made up of farmers who are enthusiastic over music. Mr. Chadwick was asked for a composition, and having "Noel" on hand partly finished he forthwith completed it for the club in question. In literary form the work is a pastoral.

It has already been performed three times, having its premiere in Norfolk; once in Boston by the Boston Singing Club, and during the past December in Washington, D. C., by the Washington Choral Society while the National Academy of Arts and Letters was enjoying a convention in that city. Mr. Chadwick being present and receiving a very tumult of applause.

It was most interesting to hear the composer relate the fact of his having written one of the "Noel" quartets while a guest at Hotel D'Angleterre on Lake Geneva a couple of years ago, and occupying the same room once lived in by Lord Byron, but most of the composition was written in this country, however.

In the formative days of their musical preparation Horatio Parker, Arthur Whiting, Wallace Goodrich, Frederick Converse and Henry Hadley studied with G. W. Chadwick, thus showing the influence the latter has exerted upon the music of America—producing not only

potable works, but likewise musicians and composers who adorn the list of this country's elect in art.

The environment of a man like Chadwick expresses essentially the trend of his individual tastes, and some of his possessions in his private office were noted: one, and highly valued by the musician, is a certificate on a parchment scroll of his honorary membership in the Norfolk County Association, and duly signed by the president, Arthur W. Ackerman.

The scroll is beautifully illuminated after the Gregorian orders, in old blue, terracotta and gold, and as a valued gift hangs immediately over the composer's desk; a second attraction to the visitor is his original diploma from the conservatory of Leipzig, dated 1879; a third, from the Royal Institute of Music of Florence, done in Florentine tracing with the royal insignia, making the composer a corresponding member of the academy on account of the contribution to the Florence library on his part of one of his scores; and two more diplomas signifying the fact that Yale conferred the degree of master of arts in 1897 and Tufts that of doctor of laws.

"Here is a fragment of a missal book—framed—with the notes written on four lines, and the same on both sides, you see. I think Ritter—Ritter, the Paris artist, gave that to me." Then the composer displayed a portrait of a woman by his friend William Chase, the artist, and added, "Oh, that was away back in Munich days, 30 years ago, when he did that and gave it to me," and turned to another portrait, one of his friend, Walter McEwen, one of the leading American painters of Paris, done by himself and presented to Mr. Chadwick who acknowledges that he is very proud of it.

So with his love of books—for he naively admits that he reads much poetry and likes Gautier and Balzac; his fondness of art, for he classes among his most intimate friends many of the famous painters of Europe, hence has both acquaintance with and sincere admiration for their products, and his devotion to music, Mr. Chadwick needs must be the true teacher and composer by instinct rather than by profession—hence the great benefactor to America's most human requirements in the way of artistic progress.

## MATINEE FUNDS FOR MEMORIAL

Interest is manifested in the matinee vaudeville performance at the Hollis Street theater, Jan. 20, under the auspices of the Massachusetts society, Daughters of the Revolution. The proceeds will be devoted to the fund for the sailors' memorial which the general society is to erect at Annapolis, Md.

A college chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution has been formed by young women from New England colleges.

On Jan. 14 the state society will hold a regular business meeting at the Vendome. Mrs. Sarah Weld Smith, state regent, will preside. Following the business session there will be an entertainment program and refreshments. The vice-regent, Mrs. Susan H. Plummer, Mrs. Frederick M. Mason and Miss Sarah R. Fowler are the committee.

## TELEPHONE GIRL ACTS AS HEROINE

ERIE, Pa.—A girl telephone operator probably saved many Friday when news was sent from a telephone exchange in Northeast, Pa., that passenger train No. 23 on the Lake Shore railroad and a lineament's train known as east-bound No. 86 had collided.

Northeast, 16 miles from here, was cut off from outside telegraphic communication. All wires were down except one in the telephone exchange. A fast freight was on the main track here ready to proceed east when news of the Northeast wreck came.

## EVANGELISTS USE RAILROAD SHOPS

PORTLAND, Me.—Evangelistic services were held Friday noon in the Boston & Maine and the Grand Trunk railroad shops in this city as a part of "The King's Business" in the Chapman-Alexander revival campaign now in progress. A quiet hour service was held by Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander at the State Congregational church. Mr. Alexander, Ernest W. Nitzsger and Robert Harkness are showing Portland people what wonderful appeals can be made to a congregation with music.

## ASKS CANAL BRIDGE CHANGE.

The state board of harbor and land commissioners and the state board of railroad commissioners, sitting jointly, have given a hearing on the petition of the Cape Cod Canal Company for changes of bridge locations. Attorneys R. W. Thorndike and John Palmer said it is proposed to change the alignment of the bridges to improve navigation facilities.

## HONOR RETIRING OFFICER.

Ariel M. Cain was installed Friday evening as commander of the John A. Andrews post 15, G. A. R., as were also other officers at the post hall, 1151 Washington street. The retiring commander, George W. Emery, was presented with a watch, chain and charm.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

### AT BOSTON THEATERS.

#### Colonial—Miss Adeline Genee.

Miss Adeline Genee, the wonderful Danish dancer, comes to the Colonial Monday evening in "The Silver Star," a musical comedy that gives opportunity for the introduction of five divertissements, a fairy dance, is the twinkling, elfish measure in which she attracted so much praise two years ago.

The second, the "march militaire," is a broad contrast. The hornpipe dance in a gay little sailor's costume is the third, and is inherently a novelty from Miss Genee. The dance in the second act is even more interpretive, as the daughter of the yeoman. In the third act, as "Spring," the triumphant dancer reaches the zenith of her power, technical and poetical. All of Miss Genee's dances are new. Alexander Genee, Miss Genee's uncle and instructor, rehearsed the dances of the company.

"The Silver Star" is a musical play of spectacular proportions. It is built upon the simple foundation of the search of a comic father for his long lost daughter, a search that includes a Fifth avenue mansion in New York, the great opera house in Paris and the banks of the Thames in London. The book of the piece is by Harry B. Smith and the music by Robert Hood Bowers. The large supporting company includes Bickel and Watson, two funny fellows well known here.

#### Miss St. Denis Stays.

Miss Ruth St. Denis is finding it hard to leave Boston. When she first came here it was to play for a single week with her Hindoo dances at the Park theater, but the interest was so lively she remained for four extra matinees at the Colonial theater.

The attendance was so large and the enthusiasm so pronounced that arrangements were made for further performances of her interpretation of life in oriental lands. These will be given at the Hollis Street theater on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons. "Miss St. Denis" program will include "The Lotus Pond," and the five other dances in which she has interested Boston.

#### Globe-Dockstader's Minstrels.

Mr. Dockstader introduces his famous minstrels to this year first as the Possum Club with elaborate scenic and costume features. Then follows an aeroplane and a lecture by Mr. Dockstader on north pole discovery. Among the soloists this year are George McKenna, Arthur Albino, Jean Baradi and W. H. Thompson. Special music has been written for the production. Neil O'Brien will introduce an African act "Fighting the Flames." Other spectacular numbers will be "The Sahara Belle" and "The Human Flag."

#### Vaudeville.

Denman Thompson will remain one more week at Keith's in his original sketch, "Joshua Whitecomb." Mr. Thompson has been given an ovation at every performance during the past week. Others who will appear are Miss Grace Emmett and company in a sketch, a dancing octet from London, the swimming Finney sisters, McIntyre and Groves in minstrel fun, Wallace Galvin in sleight of hand, and Samaraoff and Sonia in a Russian sketch.

At the American Music Hall the leading entertainers next week will be Felix and Cairn in a juvenile sketch filled with the pranks of youth. Miss Nellie Walden, an English character comedienne, will entertain in her original humorous way. Others are Herman Lieb and company in a sketch, Atwood and Terry, in a comedy that is said to bristle with fun, Silent Taite and Almer, Magneto in a novel offering, and new moving pictures.

#### Exhibition of Folk Dancing.

Boston is beginning to take up this folk-dance movement and to introduce it into public school work, but as yet there has been no opportunity for the general public to see and become acquainted with the work. This opportunity is to be given them now as there is to be a performance of traditional dances with authentic music given by members of the Tau Beta Beta Society of Brookline, assisted by 30 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Strube.

Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who is chairman of the Playground Association of America and whose book on folk dances is recognized as an authority, has come over from New York to conduct the rehearsals and has planned the costumes which are to be as correct as possible in every detail.

There are to be two performances in Jordan hall, a public rehearsal on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22, and the regular performance Monday evening, Jan. 24.

#### Current Attractions.

"The Man from Home," the Tarkenton-Wilson play in which William Hodge is appearing at the Park, is of that pleasant quality that sends an audience away better pleased with itself than when it entered the playhouse. Mr. Hodge displays his finished methods in a quaint character that captures the observer at first sight.

A prettier, sweeter or more winsome creature than the heroine of "Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm," as played by Miss Edith Taliaferro can hardly be imagined. All the well-loved characters in Mrs. Wiggins' book are to be found in the play at the Tremont, and the audiences are renewing their acquaint-

ance of meeting them for the first time with the utmost satisfaction.

John Drew will on Monday evening enter upon the last week of his engagement at the Hollis in "Inconstant George," his new comedy from the French that has so amused New York and Boston. He gives the butterfly hero of the piece a deft breeziness and artistic charm which his admirers have come to look for. The company is excellent.

"Dick Whittington," the big spectacle at the Majestic, is a typical English pantomime. The scenic and costume features are up to the standard we have come to expect in such a piece, and there is a large clever company from Miss Louise Dresser, Miss Kate Elinore and Harry Clarke down to the expert that impersonates Dick's faithful dog.

"Bright Eyes" continues to delight large audiences at the Boston with its very funny situations and cheerful music, all presented by a lively company. At the head of the entertainers is Miss Florence Holbrook and Cecil Lean, two performers that bring over from vaudeville not only their talents, but two of their very popular songs.

"1915," the Theodore Friebus musical comedy at the Castle Square, appears destined to prove as popular as anything that has been given at that playhouse this season. The music is pretty, the costumes and scenery are elaborate, and the individual favorites of the company each have parts in which they are especially at home.

#### Announcements.

"Israel," Henri Bernstein's newest drama, comes to the Hollis Jan. 17, with Miss Constance Collier, Graham Browne and Edwin Arden in the principal parts. The play is said to be even more powerful than "Samson," the same author's strong play in which William Gillette was seen here last season.

Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth's annual course of readings of modern drama will be held in Steinert hall Monday afternoons at 3 o'clock beginning Jan. 17. Tickets may be had at the hall for single readings or for the course. The first reading will be Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande."

#### BURTON HOLMES' COURSE BEGINS.

Burton Holmes, the traveler and lecturer, began his seventeenth season of illustrated lectures or travelogues at Tremont Temple Friday evening. The course this year carries the audiences from the Indian ocean to the Arctic ocean.

Friday evening's travelogue showed the tropical picturesqueness of Ceylon in many still-life, colored and moving pictures. Many of the pictures were typical of the peculiar customs of the people. Life in the markets and bazaars and views of old dogobas, or Ceylon pyramids, brought many novel ideas to the observers and listeners. Mr. Holmes kept the interest at a high pitch at all times. "Ceylon" is repeated today at 2:30 p. m. Next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, "Egypt."

#### PAGEANT IN BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

The Tree Pageant, which through the kindness of Director Henry Russell will be given in the Boston opera house, is for the benefit of the child welfare work of the Fathers' and Mothers' Club. Mrs. Mary Pamela Rice, president. The performance will come on Friday, Jan. 28, in the evening, and Jan. 29, a matinee.

The pageant will show some of the history and the legends of tree worship and the history of the Yule tide tree, developed in marches, rites and dances. Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber is the creator and director of the pageant, James Gilbert stage manager. Among those who are assisting are members of the dramatic department of Harvard University, of the Copley Society, of the New England Conservatory, of the Curry School of Expression, of the Field and Forest Club, the Church of the Advent church, and many notable society people of Boston and the suburbs.

A procession and episodes showing the sacred trees of different countries, the myth of Baldr's death by the mistletoe, the Druid rite of cutting the mistletoe, a procession bearing laurel to Apollo's altar (an old Greek rite), Roman Saturnalia (a winter solstice celebration), a nativity group, an old English holiday scene with the Yule-log and singing of Christmas carols; dances of wood nymphs, of Greek maidens, gnomes and fairies, and morris dances, are some of the features of the program.

#### THE STORY OF "CHANTECLER."

Rostand's "Chantecler" will be the French what Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is to the English, says Sterling Hellig in a letter to the Kansas City Star. Mr. Hellig says that the following story of the play was revealed to him by a stage hand engaged at the Parisian theater, at which the play is now being rehearsed.

The account continues: "Chantecler" is a prodigy, a contradiction. In writing it Rostand said to himself: 'They say I can never equal 'Cyrano.' I will make something immeasurably greater than 'Cyrano,' an allegory of humanity that will glorify the French language. I will accumulate every difficulty—and overcome it. 'Chantecler' will defy common sense and skirt the ridiculous. Yet it shall be beautiful. 'Chantecler' is more than beautiful. It is overwhelming, softening, consoling, inspiring. The 'Tirade of the Night Birds,' where 10 principal actors are perched on the limbs of a great tree in the middle of the stage, and a chorus of a hundred brethren intone the hymn

against light and beauty in unison, is not ridiculous.

Never were such costumes seen on the stage since the time of the Middle Ages mystery plays. Every actor and actress is costumed like a bird, or a fowl, with the exception of the dog and the cat. I do not ask you to take my word for the miracle by which such apparent impossibilities become beautiful. Remember, simply, Coquelin learned his role with delight; that Chitry accepted it with enthusiasm; that she who is now Mme. Casimir-Perier is considered the luckiest of actresses to create the Hen Pheasant. "Chantecler" is a great symbolic poem, displayed in magnificent scenery of absolute novelty. Only a Rostand could dare imagine such a scenery. All the scenery is in proportion to the size of the characters, and the characters are animals of the size of men. Therefore, a wooden shoe, forgotten in the barnyard by the farmer's wife, is as big as an ordinary doghouse, and the doghouse itself is higher than a man's head. This barnyard is the setting of the first act.

In the center, surrounded by the admiring barnyard fowls, Chantecler (Monsieur Guirry) salutes the rising sun in a magnificent and solemn hymn.

The first act shows the family life of the barnyard. Perched on the mountainous sunlit pile the Blackbird (Monsieur Galipaux) scolds and criticizes every one and everything. A saucy and jealous Blackbird, mocking, malicious, witty. He gives a hint to the bad birds of the Night.

As all the fowls and birds know, it is Chantecler who, crowing every morning, makes the sun rise. The proof is, that when in winter he wishes to sleep later, he does not crow until 7 o'clock in the morning, and the sun does not rise until he crows. In the beautiful warm summer time, on the contrary, when Chantecler awakes at 3, he crows—and the sun rises.

The second act of "Chantecler" is short. The stage is dark. It is the extraordinary scene already mentioned. Among the upper branches of a blasted pine of the forest, vague and vast bird forms turn mysteriously in the branches. Suddenly the Owl (Monsieur Dorival) begins the roll-call of the birds of prey. As each answers to his name, he opens two great round, luminous eyes that make green, yellow or red spots in the darkness. Then in his resonant, grave voice, Monsieur Dorival intones the first strophe of the "Hymn to the Night." Another bird of prey (the Grand Duc Monsieur Pierre Magnier), in hoarse and bitter accents takes up the two succeeding strophes, and so each bird in-

tones with universal triumph the praises of the darkness.

This meeting of the Night Birds is a conspiracy. They are persuaded that it is Chantecler who makes the sun rise every morning. As light is their chief enemy they are astonished that they never before thought of suppressing it by simply putting an end to him. This they resolve to do; and the light of day being forever put out they will be able to reign eternally in the obscurity which is their kingdom.

The fourth act contains the denouement. Already Chantecler has received a touch of melancholy for having participated in a fight to a finish with an outsider. He has only to learn of the conspiracy of the Night Birds to complete his disgust. All life seems dull and ugly to him. What disenchantment!

"I who have always loved the light and preached harmony! I who, loving beauty and concord, imagined that my precept and example were making the world good! I am now threatened by a coalition of Haters of Light. I will be strong and defend the universe against Darkness, but how ugly and disheartening it is!"

And now comes the Hen Pheasant, to console. In golden French verse, the beautiful voice of Mme. Simone le Bary consoles him. With a sigh Chantecler rests his head on her shoulder. Beguiled by the Hen Pheasant, Chantecler falls into a deep sleep. The faint dawn breaks and Chantecler sleeps on. The light increases and still he sleeps soundly.

Suddenly Chantecler awakes, blinking in the effulgent sunlight. He looks around astounded. He cannot understand. "I did not crow!" he falters. "I did not crow; and yet the sun has risen! Can the sun then rise without my command? Then I am nothing, I never produced the sun. I have lived in an illusion. I have been ridiculous. Did my hens know? Were they laughing in secret? Has the world been ogymant of my littleness? Have I been the only one deceived?"

No, his hens had not known. They, like all the other birds and animals, had always believed. They still believe. They cluster round him with the same pride and delight as before; they follow him about and flatter.

His life is as delightful as ever. No one seems to have noticed. He is always Chantecler the magnificent. He still crows in the morning, and the sun still rises.

But in his heart he knows his crowing does not make the sun rise.

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Business Men's Rapidly Growing Society Places Before Citizens of New England an Opportunity to Identify Themselves With the Rapid Growth and Development of Their Home Section—Outline of Its Activities, Its Ambitions, Its Possibilities.



**JAMES P. MUNROE.**  
Mr. Munroe is chairman of the committee of education, Boston Chamber of Commerce.

THE Boston Chamber of Commerce, an organization of almost world wide repute and of inestimable benefit in promoting New England's commercial relations with the world, stands out as a model to other sections of the country as a builder of the "get-together" policy and as a positive force for securing recognition of Boston's great commercial importance.

Today, ranking perhaps as the greatest organization of its kind in the world, it places before the business men of Boston and New England an unequalled opportunity of joining in the rapid development of their own section and city, of becoming intimate with the needs and advantages of the community, and of raising conservative New England into a realization of its ability and great resources.

The already large and growing membership of the chamber testifies to its claims. The far reaching scope of its work and the wonderful future which lies before this successful body of New England's most progressive business men may be estimated from the fact that its numbers over 3500 members. These men are giving time and financial assistance to the work of developing commercial, industrial and civic New England with the watchword "each for all and all for each," and the early result will be it is confidently predicted, an institution numbering 5000, the most influential body of its kind in the United States.

The chamber is not only waging a vigorous campaign in its education of all New England, but it is doing the things it talks about and many things that it

### Brief Summary of the Work Accomplished and Proposed By Boston's Trade Body

**MAINTAINS** staff of experts and conducts grain and produce exchange in building valued at \$500,000.

Protects and advances interests of the shippers of New England. Retail trade board looks after varied interests of the retail merchants.

Transportation department seeks every chance to improve facilities in New England cities.

Educates the farmers of New England to produce rich crops from a soil erroneously considered as not possessing fertility.

Proposes to hold a "New England industrial exposition" in Boston within a few years which shall reveal to this section just where it stands industrially and commercially.

of the organization and is issued monthly to its members, keeping each one fully informed of what is being attempted and accomplished in every line of the chamber's activity. Although it is free to members it has paid for itself from the start through the advertising.

A retail trade board has but recently been organized within the chamber to give specific attention to the retail merchants of the city. The fuel supply committee has issued a most comprehensive



**BERNARD J. ROTHWELL.**  
Acting President, Boston Chamber of Commerce; an enthusiast for improving the city.

and valuable report on the buying and handling of steam coal, the result of nearly a year's work, telling the users of coal in New England how to save millions annually in their coal bills. The committee is now working on remedies for the smoke nuisance.

The transportation department has produced benefits to New England by securing fast train service to the West and Southwest, a steamship line from Boston to Texas and Gulf ports, increased steamship service to Mediterranean and other European ports, equal freight rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia on differential basis on import shipments to the West, and in many other ways has secured advantages to shippers.

Through its agricultural committee the chamber is educating the farmer of New England how to cultivate profitably the abandoned or neglected farms especially in the growing of fruit equal to that of the West. Meetings and lecture tours have convinced the farmer that the poor soil cry is an illusion.

Recently a hearing was held by the chamber attended by 200 or more representative men from all over New England to consider the new code of demurrage rules formulated by the committee on car service and demurrage of the National Association of Railway Commissioners and resolutions were adopted protesting against the lessening of the "free time" to 48 hours.

Very soon the heads of the educational institutions of New England will meet in a conference dinner with members of the chamber for the promotion of closer union between these two interests. The organization is most active now in seeking the agricultural development of New England, preservation of her forests, commercial and educational conventions, adequate docking facilities for the port of Boston, the reduction to a minimum of the delays of customs inspectors and port laws, abatement of the smoke nuisance, better factory conditions, the extension of local transit facilities, improved taxation, the relief of local railway freight congestion and the better handling of freight at the terminals.

One proposition of the utmost importance to all New England for which the cooperation of all her citizens is sought by the Boston Chamber of Commerce is the New England industrial exposition, which the chamber plans to hold in Boston within the next few years. Many will recall the old New England cattle show which was as useful as it was unique in showing the life of the country and arousing a happy competition. The coming exposition is designed to show



**JAMES A. MCKIBBEN.**  
Secretary, Boston Chamber of Commerce; a hard worker for the good of the organization.

New England just where she stands industrially and where she ought to be; what the resources of New England are and how the rising country or city youths or the college graduate may find his own possibilities within the boundless opportunities of bustling New England.

The membership committee has organized an efficient corps of subcommittees embracing the different branches of trade, commerce and civics of the chamber, the chairman of which are as follows:

Certificate of membership, O. M. Fisher of M. A. Packard Company, 28 Lincoln street; accountants, Herbert F. French, 166 Essex; advertising managers, George B. Gullup of Cosmopolitan Magazine, Cambridge; architects, Clarence H. Blackall, 20 Beacon street; automobiles, J. S. Hathaway of the White Company, 320 Newbury street; bakers and bakers' supplies, Edwin C. Johnson of H. A. Johnson & Co., 223 State street; builders and contractors, D. Fletcher Barber of Chandler & Barber, 124 Summer street; coal and wood, Eugene Nelson of Metropolitan Coal Company, 30 Congress street; cotton interests, Nathaniel N. Thayer of Barry, Thayer & Co., 30 Kilby street; engineers, Charles T. Main, 45 Milk street; grain dealers, Alfred I. Merigold, manager of Husted Milling Company, 605 Chamber of Commerce; grocers, William H. Bain of Bain Brothers Company, 240 Milk street; hardware and hardware specialties, D. Fletcher Barber; insurance, William A. Muller of William A. Muller & Co., 18 Central street; iron and steel, W. B. Leach of Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Corporation, 383 Dorchester avenue; lawyers, Edward K. Hall of



**JOSIAH S. HATHAWAY.**  
Chairman of automobile committee, Boston Chamber of Commerce, a believer in city's progress.

Powers & Hall, 101 Milk street; lumber, William E. Litchfield, 70 Kilby street; dealers in men's furnishings, Frank C. Hatch of Simons, Hatch & Whitten Company, 73 Essex street; dealers in music and musical instruments, Edward S. Payson of Emerson Piano Company, 550 Harrison avenue; opticians, Albert T. Barber of Globe Optical Company, 403 Washington street; paints and oils, D. Fletcher Barber; paper dealers, Arthur M. Burr of Andrews-Burr Paper Company, 54 India street; special paper trade, Samuel D. Warren of S. D. Warren & Co., 163 Devonshire street; printers, George H. Ellis, of George H. Ellis Company, 272 Congress street; real estate interests, Howard Whitcomb of Whitcomb, Wead & Co., 16 State street; shoe and leather, E. G. Howes of Howes Brothers Company, 246 Purchase street; wool, Robert L. Studley of Goodhue, Studley & Emery, 267 Summer street.

## PREMIER MUST QUIT EVEN IF PARTY WINS, IS ENGLISH OPINION

Both Liberals and Conservatives Consider Mr. Lloyd-George as Almost Certain Successor of Mr. Asquith.

### IRELAND IS SCORED

LONDON—The political obliteration of Premier Herbert Asquith as a result of the antagonism aroused by the present election campaign is today being predicted by almost as many Liberals, of which party Mr. Asquith is the head, as Conservatives.

The opinion is growing that Mr. Lloyd-George, author of the famous budget and undoubtedly the greatest power in the Liberals' ranks, will succeed Mr. Asquith if the Liberals win the election. As the head and shoulders of the Liberals' fight, Mr. Lloyd-George is naturally being subjected to attacks, but it is this very fact that emphasizes his leadership and will probably result in his elevation to the premiership should the Liberals win.

The controversy over Irish home rule, which the Liberals have promised in the event of their success, now occupies almost as much attention as tariff reform. Lord Lansdowne, the chief opponent of the budget, speaking at Salisbury Friday night, said:

"Premier Asquith is not entirely our master in this home rule controversy. Behind Asquith stands John Redmond (the Irish Nationalist leader) and behind Redmond are the sinister figures of the Irish-Americans, the paymasters in this movement."

Lord Rothschild has aimed his shafts at Mr. Lloyd-George and his charge that the chancellor of the exchequer was stirring up anti-Semitic prejudices of the people brought forth a warm denial today.

The peers, as Monday comes on, are busy challenging the validity of the law which provides that peers shall not participate in electoral campaigns after the election writs are issued. As the privy council will meet for this purpose at the first of the week, today and Sunday are giving members of the upper house their last opportunity for the aperturary oratory.

Among the first men to be re-elected to the new Parliament will be Arthur J. Balfour, for the city of London, and Joseph Chamberlain for Birmingham. West, neither of whom will be opposed.

According to the present arrangements, 67 constituencies will be polled Jan. 15, and the results in these will give a good idea of how the struggle is going. As an indication of the small field as yet cultivated by the Labor party, only 90 Labor and socialist candidates are now before the electors, while there are 67 counties in England, Wales and Scotland where no Labor or socialist candidate is standing for election.

## HARVARD SENIOR CLASS ELECTION

The "Gold Coast" Faction Triumphs Over "Yard" Organization by Electing Almost Every Candidate.

Harvard University's "Gold coast" faction triumphed over the "yard" organization in the senior class election held Friday. The summary of results is as follows:

Secretary—C. C. Little, Brookline, Mass.

Class committee—G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, and S. T. Hicks, Arlington, Mass. Class day committee—L. Watson, Brookline, Mass.; T. M. de Selding, Summit, N. J.; E. K. Merrihew, Newton, Mass.; L. M. Little, Newburyport, Mass.; F. del. Houston, Concord, Mass.; R. C. Halliwell, Wilmington, Del.; R. L. Groves, Connersport, Pa.

Photograph committee—G. W. Halliwell, Wilmington, Del.; H. Hooper, Chicago; H. Watson, Brookline, Mass.

## FIND ALTERATIONS IN COOK DIARIES

COPENHAGEN—Announcement that Dr. Frederick A. Cook's original diaries have at last been forwarded to Copenhagen University and that the commission is examining them is made in the Politiken today.

Rumor says that the commission has examined the original diaries by microscope and has found traces of pencil alterations, which indicate that Cook tried to interpolate into the original diaries certain entries furnished by Capt. August W. Loose in New York. It is likely the commission will in a supplementary report not merely restate that Cook has furnished "inexcusably inadequate evidence," but further denounce him.

## A NEW RAILROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A charter has been issued to the Tuscarora Railroad Company to build a 45-mile line from Blairs Mills, Huntingdon county, through Huntingdon and Fulton counties to a point where Licking creek crosses the Maryland line.

This will practically connect the Baltimore & Ohio and the Tuscarora Valley railroad.

## ANNUAL SALE

# C. G. Gunther's Sons

### FURS AT A MATERIAL REDUCTION

Long and medium Coats, Muffs and Neck Pieces in all the desirable furs.

Men's Fur Coats for Evening and Street wear. Automobile Coats, Caps and Gloves.

Robes and Animal Rugs.

391 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street,  
NEW YORK

## PLAY FOLK LIKE TO NAME HOUSES

Actors and Actresses Have Given Titles to Long List of Theaters, of Which the Burton Was the Oldest.

NEW YORK—The desire of actors and actresses to have theaters bear their names is no new ambition although it has been accentuated of late. New York has a long list of playhouses which have been named after famous players. Perhaps the oldest of these was the Burton theater on Chambers street named after the comedian William Burton. Laura Keen also had a house bearing her name on Broadway, and it was quite a famous place in its time.

"Wallack's" is a name familiar to all theatergoers. The first house of the late Lester Wallack was located at Broadway and Thirteenth street. The present Wallack's was formerly known as Palmer's during the career of A. M. Palmer.

The most famous name connected with a theater in the early days was that of Augustin Daly. He leased a site known as the Eagle theater, substituted his own name, with the result that all the famous comedies, high-class musical plays and revivals of Shakespeare were made at this house for the purpose of acquiring the "Daly" trademark. Daly afterward invaded London and gave his name to the theater which still stands for the best musical productions in London.

After Daly came Charles Hoyt, Henry C. Miner, Sam T. Jack, all of whom followed the Daly idea.

Today looking over the list of playhouses which bear the names of actors there are found Belasco's, Hackett's, Hammerstein's Victoria, Lew Field's Herald Square, Weber's, Blaney's Lincoln Square, and Maxine Elliott's. The same idea has prevailed to a great extent in many other cities.

## MEXICAN CONCERN BUILDS GAS PLANT

MEXICO CITY—Another giant enterprise for this city and one that is destined to become a potent factor in its development is the Mexican National Gas Company, whose plant is now under construction and will be completed and ready to furnish gas about March 1, 1910.

The company's plant covers 3 1/2 acres of ground just outside the city limits on the north extension of Calle Cipres. The main building is a steel structure 80 by 60 feet, and is 50 feet high.

Gas will be manufactured from crude oil of the same quality as is used in locomotives, and tanks are being provided to store 8000 barrels. The oil will be piped from the oil wells at Huasteca, where an ample quantity of oil is assured for the company's needs.

The plant will have a producing capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, and the gas will be stored at the plant, where a storage tank of 500,000 cubic feet capacity is being built.

The company has purchased an additional 4 1/2 acres of ground adjoining the plant, on which it will build more improvements if the demand for gas makes it necessary.

## GRANTS OF LAND ARE DECREASED

At the time when the homestead law was passed, land was abundant, the hardships of travel great, markets few and distant, and 160 acres to each settler seemed not an extravagant allotment, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Often the land was really worth no more than the \$1.25 per acre, for which, after a few months' residence, it could be commuted. But now hardly an acre on the reservations is worth less than \$6 or \$7. Often it is worth over \$50 an acre, unimproved.

Railroads carry the settler within a short distance of almost every tract. Markets are available on every hand. An allotment, then, of even 40 acres of unimproved land is worth from 5 to 40 times as much as when the homestead law was enacted. On irrigated land it is of course, worth even more. The government has seen the folly of giving away 160 acres of irrigated land to each settler and has, as permitted by law, cut down individual allotments of such land to 80, 40 and in some cases even so little as 20 acres.

## Investment of Trust Funds

The man with a small or medium sized estate often appoints his wife as executor.

Will your widow know about investments?

If you name as your executor and as her trustee the Old Colony Trust Company, your estate will be well invested, while she will be relieved of business cares and responsibilities. The reduced tax rate on securities in trust funds held by trust companies opens up a wide range of sound investments netting a satisfactory income after paying taxes.

Our book on "Trust Estates" may be obtained at either office.

# Old Colony Trust Company

TRUST DEPARTMENT

COURT STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

## NEGROES GIVING TO HONOR BISHOP

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—No small percentage of the monument fund in remembrance of Methodist Episcopal Bishop Charles B. Galloway of Mississippi is being raised by the African branch of that church voluntarily. The many tender, helpful utterances of Bishop Galloway from the pulpits of the negro churches and the many times his helping hands extended beyond the church walls are not forgotten, and the negro subscriptions will play an important part in the building of the memorial.

## JAPANESE CHERRY TREES AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Two thousand cherry trees, the gift of Tokio to Mrs. Taft and the city of Washington, arrived here Friday. These trees will be set out along the drive in Potomac park. The trees represent 10 varieties with that number of different kinds of bloom. A few of the trees will be planted in the White House grounds and in public parks.

## ARKANSAS RICE CROP PROFITABLE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Ten years ago that man mentioning profitable rice culture north of the thirty-second parallel would have been adjudged a dreamer of dreams. In December, 1909, one rice grower of Arkansas, whose plantation is as far north as Memphis, sold the crop on 1000 acres standing in the field, uncut and unthreshed, for \$13,500—90 cents a bushel for standing grain.

In 1908 the Arkansas rice crop amounted to 500,000 bushels. In 1909 more than 1,500,000 bushels were harvested.

## FILE A PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY

In the United States district court Friday the Mayflower worsted mills of North Adams filed schedules of bankruptcy setting forth their liabilities as \$113,597 and assets \$86,408. The firm was petitioned into bankruptcy Nov. 17, 1909. The bankruptcy schedules are signed by Clarence P. Niles, treasurer of the firm.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

## The Real George A. Hibbard

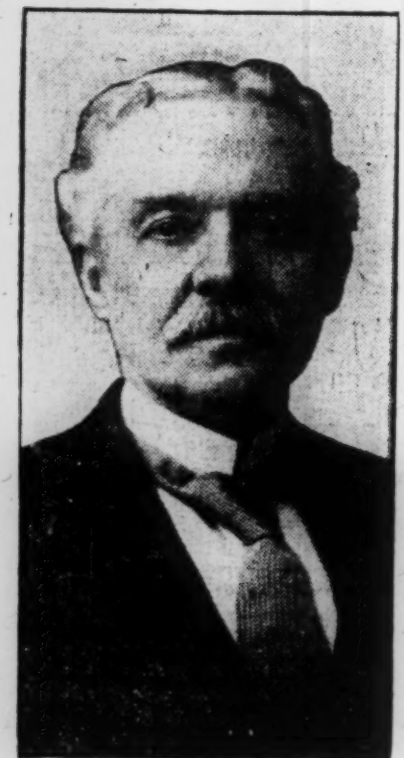
Is the man they tried to buy—And failed.  
Is the man they tried to frighten—And failed.  
Is the man they tried to wreck—And failed.  
Is the man who has behind him today,

The decent, honest, conscientious citizen—  
Not the High Financier of State St.  
The homestead owner who is awaiting the construction of the street he lives on—  
Not the land grafter with his specious plan  
The citizen who demands decent service—  
Not the Public Service corporation  
The man who has only a savings bank book—  
Not the trust company owner.

Citizens, look about you at the evidences of this campaign. Look at the bill boards in the subway, the electric signs at night, the newspaper broadsides by day which Storror and Fitzgerald have bought.

WHO IS PAYING THE FREIGHT?  
Is the bill to be sent to you?

W. A. Boudrot, 27 Carruth St.



**JEROME JONES.**  
Chairman of the committee of maritime affairs, Boston Chamber of Commerce.

does not talk about. There are 57 standing and special committees representative of all the different branches of industry, commerce and civics, besides the various subcommittees, of which there are thirty connected with the membership committee alone.

It is financed with a sustaining fund of \$100,000 for the purpose of pursuing its activities, a fixed annual income of \$100,000 and has \$200,000 towards a new building. It maintains a staff of experts and conducts a grain and produce exchange in a building valued at \$500,000 in which the certificate holding members possess shares. It protects and advances the interests of New England shippers and promotes the cooperation of men of all trades and professions in their social and business relations.

The Chamber of Commerce Journal, in its neat and attractive cover, indicates the energetic ambition of the body behind it. It is one of the latest fruits



# Licensed Auto Manufacturers Open Big Show Tonight

## LESSONS LEARNED FROM EXHIBITS AT BIG PALACE SHOW

Principal Changes in New Models Show Development on Lines of Standardization and Perfection.

NEW YORK—A visit to the Grand Central Palace show at New York, which closed Friday night, cannot fail to impress one with the fact that it was the greatest of all exhibitions held there up to this time. A large majority of the manufacturers of the country displayed their product and the only limitation to the display was the capacity of the building. On the main floor were the older and better known makers, allotted spaces by drawing in order of seniority. Next came class second in seniority on the main floor of the annex and following them, the third class on the second floor of the annex. The two galleries were occupied by tire and accessory displays.

Never before has the exhibit been so varied and the attendance eclipsed all previous records. A few new cars were shown, though newcomers above the class of \$2500 were noticeably absent, justifying the opinion held prior to the show, that cars of this class would be unequal to the spring and summer demands. The types exhibited clearly indicate the general trend of designing to be along established and approved lines.

Among the unconventional designs on exhibition, a large eight-cylinder DeDion with V-shape motor, opposite connecting rods attached to a single bearing, and a single carburetor with four-way intake pipe, attracted considerable attention. Chief among the claims for this motor is the reduction of vibration to a minimum, but its practical value has yet to be established. Another innovation was the small six-cylinder Panhard roadster with cylinders cast en bloc. It would appear that the crank shaft suspension in this type would be necessarily inadequate, though no definite information could be obtained with relation to the intermediate bearings. The car itself was extremely attractive in design and decoration. One of the best known and most authoritative technical writers on the subject of automobiles in the United States, is authority for the selection of the Premier car in showing the latest development on a number of mechanical points. He singles out the latest development on a number of mechanical points. He singles out the frame, motor, clutch, transmission, shifting mechanism, driving members, rear axle and brakes as being representative of the highest type of automobile construction known to present-day engineers. Truly a magnificent complement to this American car.

The six-cylinder car seems to have come into its own and to be accepted as the embodiment of all that is comfortable, vibrationless and powerful where a large car is demanded and when enormous power is required, accomplishing this end by the addition of medium size cylinders, rather than by the increase in bore in the cylinders of a lesser number.

Handsome exteriors were the rule rather than the exception and the dainty pale lavender Simplex with its broadened silk upholstery was one of the centers of attraction to the feminine eye. Among the enclosed bodies probably the Fiat showed the handsomest car in the exhibition, consisting of a large limousine with disappearing top and providing an option of an open touring car at will. Upholstering consisted of an exclusive foreign design in corded material.

Torpedo or gumbot bodies were shown on the Fiat, Stoddard-Dayton, Marmon, Speedwell and perhaps one or two other cars, as well as a few unmounted bodies, and are expressive of the ideas of different designers, but probably none of which is destined to become popularly accepted. There is little doubt that the torpedo body itself will come into very general favor, as it affords greater protection but the lines and fittings will be somewhat modified from the early types.

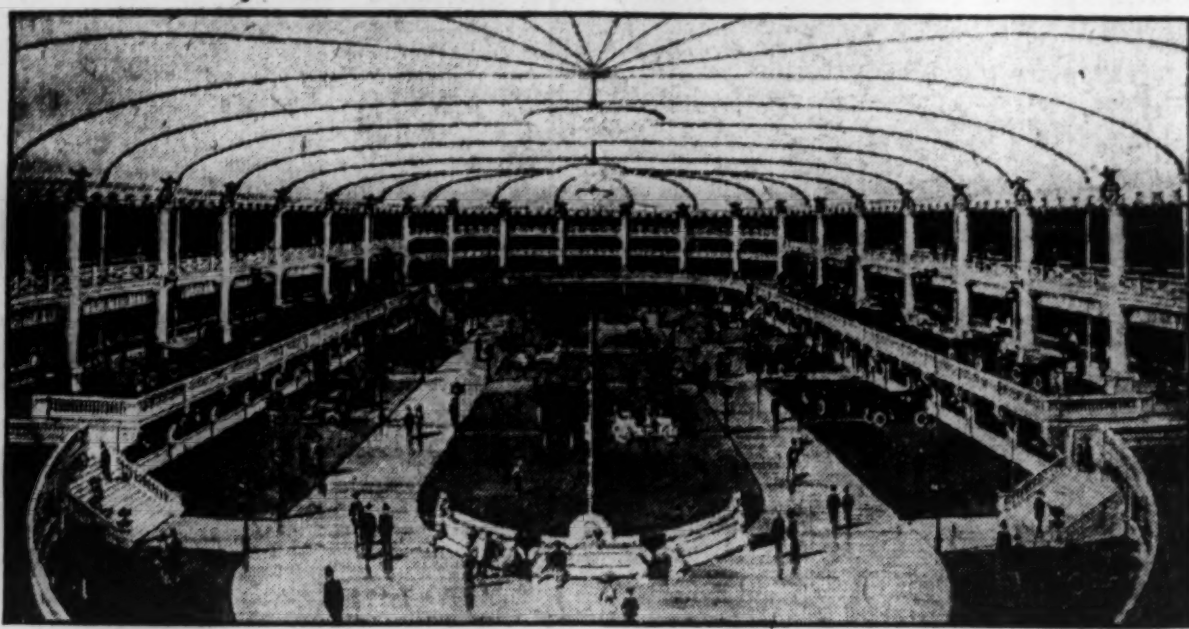
A close analysis of the advance models shown at the Palace is the most convincing evidence that the present day automobiles of moderate price—neither cheap nor necessarily very expensive—have reached a stable and permanent form.

## MAY NOT HOLD BIG HILL CLIMB

WILKESBARRE—There is considerable uncertainty as to whether the Wilkesbarre Automobile Club will have another hill-climbing contest on the famous Giants' Despair course on the Wilkesbarre mountain. This has been an annual event each Decoration Day for the past four years, and Wilkesbarre has first choice for a sanction from the contest board of the A. A. A. for Decoration Day this year.

The members have not yet been able to determine whether they will give the climb or not, and a special meeting has been called for Jan. 17 to discuss the question and to make a final decision. In the mean time the members of the club have determined not to trust wholly to their own judgment in the matter, but to ascertain as far as they are able the sentiment of the leading business and professional men of the city, who, if a climb is held, will likely be asked to contribute something toward its cost.

## Tenth National Automobile Show Opens Tonight



GENERAL VIEW OF THE MAIN FLOOR OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—There will be many features at the tenth national automobile show in Madison Square Garden, which opens tonight, that will be well worth seeing to those who have little or no interest in motor cars. This is true of the decorations in particular, which this year will outshine those of any former show. The work of decorating the Garden is now almost complete and W. W. Knowles, the decorator-general, says everything will be in readiness when the doors are thrown open to the public at 8 o'clock tonight.

The Alco car that won the Vanderbilt cup this year will be on exhibition in the garden during the week of the show, and Harry F. Grant, who piloted the car to victory, will be in attendance at the booth of the American Locomotive Company.

A fine display of trophies will be made collectively in the basement of the Garden and the public will have the first good opportunity to see the prizes assembled in a group all under one roof. Several big cases have been provided for the trophies. The trophies will be ticketed and a pamphlet furnished telling the name of each, its history, cost and by whom won.

Prominent will be the Glidden and Hower trophies, which will be loaned by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company. The Vanderbilt cup that was won by Harry F. Grant in an Alco car will be loaned by the American Locomotive Company. The E. R. Thomas Motor Company will have their New York-Paris

trophy on exhibition. The Chalmers-Detroit Motor Company will loan 57 trophies, among them being the Indiana, the Merrimac Valley, the Detroit, and the statue won in the Massapequa sweepstakes on Long Island last fall. The Maxwell-Brisco Company will exhibit 42 trophies won in various sporting events. The Lozier Motor Company will contribute several handsome trophies won in the Brighton Beach 24-hour races. They will loan the Sewall and Alden trophy, the Tanforan and Thermoid trophies, and also the prize cup won in the recent Philadelphia 24-hour race.

The Lowell and the Fairmount trophies will be loaned by the Simplex Automobile Company. The Dewar cup, awarded by the Royal Automobile Club of London in its standardization test, will be loaned by the Cadillac Motor Car Company. The G. & J. trophy, won by a Buick car on the Indianapolis motor speedway, will be on view. The White company will loan a number of trophies which were won in hill climbs and tours all over the country. Among them will be the 1907 Hower trophy.

Time was not so long ago when the automobile was as much of a curiosity as is the aeroplane today. The modern motor car is no longer an invention merely to increase the pleasure of the wealthy. It has taken a place in the commercial field and at present can be found in all its forms on the city streets and country roads. This is an age of rapid progress and nothing better illustrates the rapidity with which developments take place than the automobile.

In less than 12 years the motor car has developed from a noisy, crude and complicated piece of machinery to its present high standard form of efficiency.

There are several things to which can be attributed the advancement of the motor car. The automobile shows have played a very important part in their development, as have also touring, road racing and kindred contests.

The development of the industry parallels the growth of automobile shows and an outline history of the shows will give an interesting enlightenment on the rapid strides made since the first affair. At this show there were 31 exhibitors of cars and 20 exhibitors of accessories. There were not enough exhibits to fill the spaces, even with a board track on the main floor. Motorcycles and motor-tricycles were included with the automobiles. The track was used for gymnastic events, starting, stopping and braking tests.

The number of exhibitors at the present show in the Garden indicates in a great measure how wonderful has been the growth of the automobile industry in America. Even with an increase over last year of many thousands of square feet of floor space for exhibition purposes, many would-be exhibitors could not be accommodated. The list of exhibitors shows that there are 323 different displays of which 34 are exhibits of complete cars; 23 are motor-cycle displays and 246 are exhibits of accessories and parts. Generally speaking, it can be said that the present show is bigger and better than any of its predecessors.

## Notes of Interest to the Automobilists

F. W. Kervin, formerly with the New England Motor Car Company, selling Rainier cars, is now on the floor for the Parry-Boston Company at 24 Columbus avenue, selling the Parry car.

Manager A. B. Henley of the local branch H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company left today for the Madison Square show. Before returning to Boston he will go to Syracuse, where on Jan. 17 the semi-annual conference of branch managers and salesmen of the Franklin car will begin.

The Automobile Club of America has received applications for active membership in the organization from William H. Fischer, Benjamin S. Harmon, Charles F. Kehoe, Jefferson M. Levy, Dr. Joseph J. Noll, Robert H. Simpson and Walter C. Taylor, all of New York city; C. S. Wadsworth, Middletown, Conn., and Harrison P. Wallis, Brooklyn; E. Le Grand Beers of Broadalbin, N. Y., has applied for associate membership and Harold Binney of New York city for clubroom membership.

During the New York show there was shown an exhibition of unusual significance to all purchasers of and dealers in automobiles. At the headquarters of the Franklin Automobile Company of New York there was shown a stock of duplicates of every part of every Franklin car manufactured in the Franklin factory since the factory was started 10 years ago. The importance of being able to purchase an extra part with ease and despatch has never been fully realized by new purchasers of automobiles but always considered of great importance by people who have owned cars.

At the automobile show at Madison Square Garden in New York city the makers of the Franklin automobiles have two exhibits instead of one. Their central display is in space No. 19 on the main floor, and they have a commercial car exhibit in space No. 79 in the basement. The Franklin display at this year's show is one of special models. The Franklin company believes that the shows of the past dozen years have educated the people to a knowledge of what is to be expected in standard models and that visitors at the shows are now more interested rather in what can be produced in the way of extreme refinement and special construction.

One of the most unique exhibits at the big Grand Central Palace auto show was the splendid array of telegrams which R. M. Owen & Co. have received from over 800 Reo dealers relative to their experience with the

new model four-cylinder Reo "35." The uniform testimony of each Reo dealer is that this popular new Reo model far exceeds expectations in power, reliability, economy and all-round efficiency. Many dealers have doubled their original order for 1910 Reos given three or four months ago, while others have given a carte blanche order to ship as many four-cylinder Reos as the factory can turn out during 1910.

Although the Cleveland local automobile show to be held in the Central armory during the week beginning Feb. 19, is still weeks away, the management announces that all the space on the main floor has been contracted for and a large part of the gallery space has also been assigned to various accessory dealers. Some of the automobile exhibitors who contracted for large amounts of space were allowed to do so on the condition that late comers would have a chance to show their cars on the main floor by the larger exhibitors accepting reduced spaces. The main floor of the armory contains 19,800 square feet, and all of this has been sold.

An advantage found in the six-cylinder model of the Franklin air-cooled automobile is in correct carburetion. Many six-cylinder motors are with difficulty kept running smoothly, especially in the winter time. The Franklin has an endless suction yoke on its 1910 model which removes the possibility of such difficulty. The Franklin has two openings of the intake pipe so that air warmed by the auxiliary exhaust can be used in the winter, cool air in summer or a mixture of both in the damp days of autumn and spring. These features make the carburetion suitable for all temperatures and climates. The ability to use the car during the winter without danger of freezing troubles is an advantage which belongs to the Franklin by reason of its being air-cooled.

## PALMER-SINGER DOES GOOD WORK

On Dec. 14 R. D. Apperson, president of the Lynchburg Traction & Light Company, took delivery of his Palmer-Singer 6-cylinder gumbot in New York and started over the road for Lynchburg, Va., with a party of five. The actual distance is 532 miles and the actual running time was 27h. 40m. Two hundred and three miles of this run was over mountain roads, six inches deep in mud. Between Ranoke and Lynchburg there are a number of streams that had to be forded. In one the running boards were six inches under water, but as the magneto and carburetor were dry it did not hurt the motor in any way and the car continued running.

On Dec. 22, after his arrival in Lynchburg, Mr. Apperson took the same car with four passengers on direct speed and pulled up Tenth street hill in Lynchburg, which is guaranteed by H. L. Shaner, the city engineer, to be a 246-10 grade between Church and Court streets. Quite a crowd collected to see the start and the general impression was that the feat would be impossible.

## NATIONAL MEETING TO URGE UNIFORM AUTOMOBILE LAWS

Legislative Board of American Automobile Association Is to Meet in Washington Next Month.

WASHINGTON—The question of standardizing the automobile laws of this country is becoming more and more talked about each year and there is little doubt but what the time will soon come when the various states in the Union will have the same laws on their books, instead of the many differences which are now in vogue. Many state associations and clubs have for some time recognized this necessity and have been working for its accomplishment in their respective districts.

This matter will be brought up by the legislative board of the American Automobile Association at the first national legislative convention, which will be held in this city Feb. 15, 16 and 17.

The purposes of this convention were clearly explained by Charles T. Terry, chairman of the legislative board, at the recent annual meeting of the A. A. A. in New York city. As a further evidence of the increasing interest in the importance of equitable automobile legislation it is worthy of note that Mr. Terry has been invited by the officers of the National Civic Federation to speak before that body on this subject at the national conference on uniform legislation to be held in Washington Jan. 17, 18 and 19, just one month before the convention under the auspices of the national automobile body of the United States.

Delegates from all the clubs in the national organization have been requested to attend the February convention and invitations have been extended to the Governors of all the states in the Union, inviting them to be present in person or by one or more officially accredited representatives.

The purpose of the convention is twofold—first, to secure the passage in Congress of the federal motor vehicle registration bill, and second, to bring before the official delegates of the various states the necessity of enacting a uniform state motor vehicle law.

Standardization in automobile legislation in the United States must be attained in these two directions. The federal registration bill, which has been advocated by the legislative board of the A. A. A. for more than two years, seeks to permit interstate travel of motor cars by a simple method of one registration through a national registration bureau, this regulation to be operative in all states, without the necessity of securing a special license to tour in a dozen or more states, as is now the prevailing system.

The national registration bill was introduced into Congress last year, but owing to the tariff agitation it failed to obtain a hearing before the judiciary committee, to which it was referred.

In referring to the work accomplished since 1907 for a uniform state motor vehicle law, Mr. Terry said that the progress made thus far was highly encouraging. In 28 states some of the more important features of this state law have already been enacted. Those states which now exempt non-residents from paying an additional registration fee, provided such motor users have complied with the law in their home states, are New York, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

In Massachusetts, Vermont and Pennsylvania non-residents are exempt from registration and license fees for 10 days; in Rhode Island for 20 days. The new Michigan law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature, is patterned more nearly upon the plan of the A. A. A. uniform automobile state bill than that of any other state, showing, says Mr. Terry, the effectiveness of the persistent efforts of some of the prominent members in the state of Michigan. The statute prohibits local ordinances, except in the matter of speed.

## Will Save Money

### Boston Shock Absorber

saves you money in wear on motor, springs and transmission. Gives greater comfort and is a necessity in every fully equipped car. Call and see it in use.

30 DAYS TRIAL Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Call and see the "Boston" or write for handsome illustrated booklet. Knapp-Greenwood Co. 1000 BOYLSTON ST.

## Handsome New Peerless Automobile Building



Nothing more indicative of the prosperous and steady growth of the automobile trade in this city is to be found than the move on the part of the various agents to construct buildings and garages for their own use. Several already have such places and more are under way and it will probably be but a few years before all the larger agencies have such quarters.

One of the latest that has been undertaken and what promises to be a handsomely constructed and well equipped building is that which is being built for the Peerless Motor Car Company, on the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street. The building will represent the highest development of a sales and administration headquarters for a high-priced article designed to appeal to high-class patronage, and the greatest departure from the garage idea.

About \$200,000 will be expended on the plant and in design, it is claimed, it will compare favorably with any building in the immediate vicinity. The architects have designed an imposing structure along the lines of buildings used by automobile concerns along Fifth avenue, New York.

The building will be six stories in height, 90 feet wide by 100 feet deep, covering an area of about 10,000 square feet, giving a total working floor space of 60,000 square feet. It is to be an absolutely first-class fireproof structure throughout. The construction will be of red brick with a pretentious front of red brick and carved limestone. The artistic effect will be heightened by a massive bronze and metal marquee over the entrance to the salesroom.

The salesroom is to take up the entire front half of the ground floor, approximately 90x50 feet. The interior decoration of the salesroom will be of an elaborate nature with mahogany wainscoting and floor of Terazzo masonry.

The cars will enter and leave the building on the side directly back of the sales-

room. This side street, which will be 30 feet wide, has been provided by the owner of the land as an entrance to the Peerless company's building. The front of the second floor will be used for executive and general offices of the company, and the rest of the building will be equipped for conducting the large and growing business of the company.

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DETROIT, Mich.—While electric carriage manufacturers are striving incessantly for mileage and speed—principally the former—the rivalry on other features is no less keen. Nor does it stop at rich interior upholstery and appointments.

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## BUILDS AUTO BODIES AND TOPS.

George M. McNear, proprietor of Quinsler & Co., designers and builders of tops and bodies for automobiles of every description reports that he is doing a very good business this winter. The product of this firm has long been well regarded by the users of motor cars, as both in design and construction, it is of the most skilled workmanship. The company makes a specialty of all classes of repair work on tops. The factory and office is on Cambria street.

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## Art, Artists and Their Work

NOTE—Articles on art, concisely written, are welcome to the art columns of The Christian Science Monitor. They should reach the managing editor's office not later than Thursday. The art features appear on Saturdays each week.

### ETCHINGS BY LESTER G. HORNBY.

AN exhibition of exceptional merit has been on for a week in the fine arts room of the Boston Public Library. It consists of 100 examples of etchings and pencil drawings by Lester G. Hornby.

A few years ago Mr. Hornby was a hustling young artist on a Boston daily paper, and his spirit of progressiveness led him out into the open world where cities are built and towns thrive and the sun shines.

Mr. Hornby is to be congratulated on the progress he is making along sound lines of artistic achievement; he is a keen observer, a true draftsman, and his etchings possess a mature quality that betokens a well-poised mind. Mr. Hornby dignifies his calling in every instance.

There is great depth, fine delicacy, atmosphere, breadth and agreeable quality in the varied examples on the walls. Many of them are color etchings, flat tined to accentuate certain passages of sky, building, street, water, beach and other objects.

But the uncolored works are the best indices of the worth of an etcher. Color lends charm to an etching in some cases, but an uncolored etching possessing qualities of atmosphere and values is a much higher art and is more difficult of achievement.

The examples on view are from London, Venice, Paris, Egypt, Spain, Holland and our own country.

The pencil sketches of London streets are particularly attractive, well composed and well drawn. The life and movement of the street traffic are well observed and add interest to the notable corners, parks and thoroughfares of the great English city.

In 1906, Mr. Hornby published a series of pencil sketches, entitled "An Artist's Sketchbook of Old Marblehead." He was in Paris that year and exhibited his etchings in the Salon des Artistes Français and also several of the principal art galleries in Europe.

Favorable reviews of his work have appeared in the Studio of London, Paris Figaro and La Revue de l'Art. At the present time Mr. Hornby has three contemporaneous exhibitions in Chicago, Providence and Washington.

The present collection will remain open to the public view in Boston until Jan. 15.

### TEXTILES IN COPLEY HALL.

The Vitall Bagniat collection of ancient textiles, now on free view at Copley hall, comprises examples from Italy, Spain, Portugal and France. These include rare embroideries, velours, laces, tapestries and cathedral rugs.

The exhibition is held in the halls of the Copley Society and the public is afforded the opportunity of studying these rare fabrics for another week.

On Sundays the hall is open from 1

until 5 p.m., and on week days from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m.

Lockwood Forest, N. A., is holding an exhibition of sketches at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street. The subjects include scenes in Santa Barbara, Monterey and Salton Basin Desert, Cal., Grand Canyon and Petrified Forest, Ariz., and York Harbor, Me.

The gallery is open to visitors except Saturday and Sunday from 9 until 5.

Aston Knight, son of D. Ridgway Knight of Philadelphia, who is hors concours in the Paris Salon to exhibit his works in America this season. He will exhibit in New York toward the close of this month, then in Philadelphia and at Rochester, N. Y.

**SOCIETY OF WESTERN ARTISTS.**  
At the museum in Forest park, St. Louis, the exhibition of painting and sculpture by the Society of Western Artists is just open to the public. The collection is to be a traveling one, going to Louisville, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Detroit.

Miss Ethel Marrs, who last year received the silver medal given by the Wednesday Club of St. Louis for the best figure picture in that exhibition, has here another circus lady, "The Woman with the Red Feather," carefully studied, refined, and decorative in its green-gray color scheme. S. Kaelin of Cincinnati has two oils of interest in the blue and gray studies of boats that hold one by their subtle effect of atmosphere.

The \$500 prize from the corporation of the Fine Arts building, Chicago, is given to T. C. Steele of Indianapolis for his "Day in March." William Wendt's collection of five paintings drew the Wednesday Club silver medal. Adams Emory Albright sends three pictures of children that are gracefully drawn.

A winter landscape by Martin A. Beck and a figure picture by Fred G. Carpenter and the Woodward brothers, Ellsworth and William, of New Orleans, each sends good examples of their style.

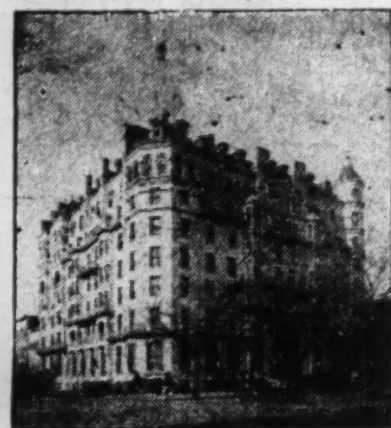
Cornelia F. Maury presents two examples of child life in pastel, "Portrait," a baby in his high chair, and "Chums," a child standing by a kitchen chair feeding himself and a patient cat waiting for stray bites.

Others sending paintings are Jane Mahon Stanley, Rudolph F. Ingerle, Lucie Hartrath, Martha H. Hoke, Helen R. Rathbun, W. Forsyth, Otto Stark, Dawson Watson, Lucy Taggart, A. S. Matthews, A. V. Henkel, A. Finkelburg and Eugene F. Glaman.

In sculptured works, George Julian Zolnay exhibits his "Lion" and "Tiger" for the University City gates; Robert P. Bringham, a portrait bust, and other works are by Nancy Coonsman, M. Durfee, C. Kiehl, Caroline E. Risque and A. E. Schulenburg.

### ART IN PORTLAND, ORE.

The Portland Oregonian has this to say regarding local art:  
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## MARTHA WASHINGTON

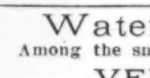
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## ROTTERDAM AT EVENING

An etching by Lester G. Hornby.



tors coming on that day who otherwise would not have the opportunity.

The last notable exhibition of paintings was that of Hermann Dudley Murphy's work, recently hung in the galleries. Mr. Murphy's most conspicuous quality is that of beautiful tone. Portland may be congratulated that several of these paintings are to remain here.

The remarkable collection of photographs by Alice Boughton of New York will be on exhibition until Jan. 10. These photographs show a wonderful command of artistic resources, and are typical of the artist's work. Miss Boughton stu-

died art in New York, Paris and Rome with the intention of becoming a painter, but was won over to the camera, and her work distinctly hints at familiarity with the brush and oils. Miss Boughton is one of the "new" photographers and has a prominent place in the circle of New York artists. Her work is well known in the East, both through exhibitions and as illustrations in many magazines.

The scope of the artist's power is well shown in this exhibition, where the subjects include such virile portraits as those of W. B. Yeats and Maxim Gorky, de-

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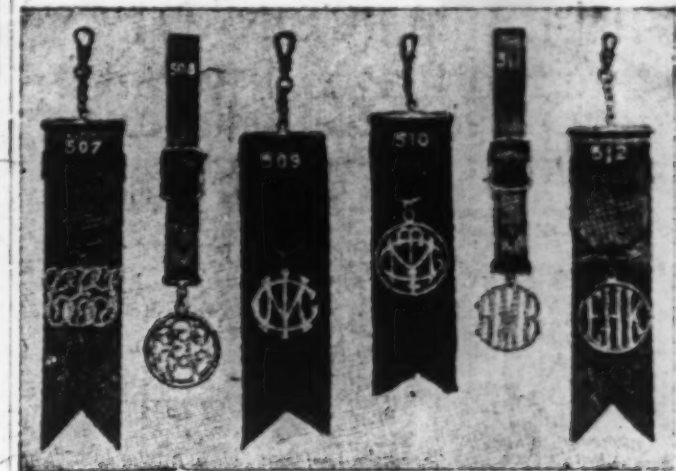
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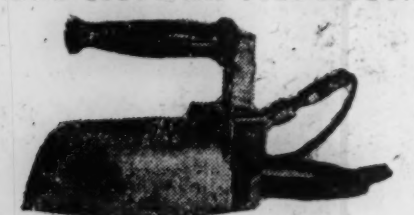
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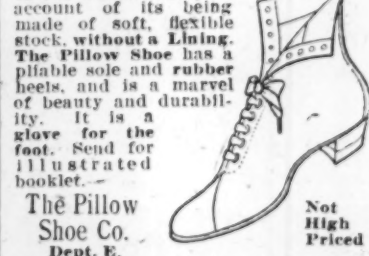
A specialty; also Marcel Waving and Mani-  
curing. Miss O'Toole, 2 Park Sq. rm. 78, Bos.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring re-  
turns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay  
will give you information as to terms.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Fits Like a Glove  
This is literally true  
of our Pillow Shoe,  
on account of its being  
made of soft, flexible  
stock, without a lining.  
The Pillow Shoe has a  
pliable sole and rubber  
heels, and is a marvel  
of beauty and durability.  
It is a  
glove for the  
foot. Send for  
illustrated  
booklet.



The Pillow  
Shoe Co.

184 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

WHEN IN

Santa Barbara,  
California

VISIT

THE GREAT

WARDROBE

C. H. FRANK, PROP. 533 STATE ST.

MADE FROM COMBINGS. Mail orders given  
prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM,  
48 Winter St., Room 31.

MRS. J. L. R. HARDY

VISITING TOILET SPECIALIST

2 Westland Ave., Suite 8, Boston.

AMELIA CORBETT

Hairstressing, Shampooing, Water Waving

Room 322, BERKELEY BUILDING

MISS JEWETT

HAS OPENED MANICURE PARLORS

315 COLONIAL BLDG., 100 BOYLSTON ST.

LADIES' UNLINED SHOES

FOR WINTER WEAR. Made in different  
styles. For sale at 4330 Back Bay street,  
up one flight. M. M. RUGGLES.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Bonan Sisters  
903 Boylston Street

BUILDERS OF WAISTS AND GOWNS.

During January and February we will  
sell to the readers of The Monitor our \$25.00  
gowns for \$20.00, \$20.00 gowns for \$15.00.

We have our own custom-made Corsets, and  
in our dressmaking department we make a  
specialty of fitting both corsets and gowns  
to large figures.

Frank Wistuba

Practical Furrier

Furs remodeled, dyed and cleaned.

Fur garments made to order.

Room 412, 25 Winter St.

Tel. Oxford 2632-1, Boston.

## Learn Millinery

EVERYTHING pertaining to the business  
thoroughly taught; this is not a school, but  
a class for individual teaching and practical  
training by a milliner of years' experi-  
ence; special attention given to trimming.  
MISS SWETT, 140 Huntington Ave.

## CORONET BRAIDS

made from combings. Mail orders given  
prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM,  
48 Winter St., Room 31.

MRS. J. L. R. HARDY

VISITING TOILET SPECIALIST

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FOR WINTER WEAR. Made in different  
styles. For sale at 4330 Back Bay street,  
up one flight. M. M. RUGGLES.

## BOLIVIA EXTREMELY RICH COUNTRY EAST OF TOWERING ANDES

Bolivia east of the Andes is one of the  
richest regions of the world in timber,  
rubber and minerals and it has some fine  
agricultural lands, says the Engineering  
Magazine. It has no outlet on the Pa-  
cific coast. Its only outlet is through  
the Amazon and Para, and since peace  
was made with Brazil railroad activity  
in this direction has taken possession of  
the whole region.

East of Bolivia is the great Brazilian  
state of Mato Grosso, a territory nearly  
three times the size of Texas. A dozen

large navigable rivers pour northeast-  
ward out of this state into the Amazon  
and its agricultural, mining and grazing  
possibilities are very great.

It is said that a great deal of this ter-  
ritory will grow as fine long staple cot-  
ton as Mississippi or Alabama. The Bra-  
zilian government has matured a plan  
to connect by canal one of the tributaries  
of the Amazon with one of the tribu-  
taries of the La Plata in this state, thus  
opening an all inland water route from  
Para to Buenos Aires, a distance of  
nearly 6000 miles. This extensive route  
would reach the whole interior of the  
continent.

Turning to the west and northwest,  
the Amazon is navigable in its chief tribu-  
taries in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia  
to the very walls of the Andes. One may  
go aboard a steamer at Para and remain  
aboard until it has plowed its way up  
to the hill city of Iquitos and several  
hundred miles beyond. Peru has little  
Pacific coast trade now and the develop-

ment of this country must pour its  
wealth into Para.

But if Brazil and Para had none of  
these Andean republics to draw trade  
from the development of the Brazilian  
Amazon valley alone must in time  
amount to untold wealth. In the states  
of Para and the Amazonas and the fed-  
eral territory of Acre there are near the  
water's edge 10,000,000 rubber bearing  
trees of the Hevea variety. These trees  
if properly tapped will live indefinitely  
and steadily increase their yield. The  
state of Para is considerably larger than  
Texas and much of this state will grow  
excellent cotton.

## TOPIC IS CORN CULTURE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13. A joint  
meeting of the Worcester horticultural  
and agricultural societies and a farm-  
ers' institute will be held in Horticul-  
tural hall, and corn and its methods of  
culture will be discussed by officials of  
the New England Corn Exposition Asso-  
ciation.

## ASIATIC STATION PLANS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON—The cruiser New Or-  
leans, Commander Rodger Wells, now at  
Mare Island, Cal., has been ordered to  
join the Asiatic fleet, via Honolulu, Guam  
and Yokohama. Upon the arrival of the  
Pacific fleet at Honolulu about Feb. 1,  
Rear Admiral Sebree, commander in  
chief, will transfer his flag from the Ten-  
nessee to either the California or South  
Dakota.

The Tennessee and Washington will  
then proceed to the Puget sound navy  
yard to be put in trim for the visit to  
Buenos Aires, on the occasion of the cen-  
tennial celebration of the independence  
of Argentina.

PHILADELPHIA—The cruiser Chicago  
is at the Philadelphia navy yard from  
Annapolis and will be placed in reserve.







**RATES**  
One insertion, 12 cents a line,  
three or more insertions, 10 cents  
a line.

# Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

**TELEPHONE**  
Your advertisement to 4330  
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a rep-  
resentative will call on you to dis-  
cuss advertising

**STATIONERY**  
PRINTING, ENGRAVING, OFFICE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.  
MOST COMPLETE LINE OF STATIONERY.  
CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ENGRAVING ORDERS.

**TOWER BROS. STATIONERY CO**  
23 WEST 23d STREET NEW YORK

**MEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
The King-of-All Stropper  
50c  
For All Blades  
This stropper supplies a great need at small expense. With it you can sharpen your safety razor blades so that one set lasts indefinitely, and every shave is comfortable. Demand the King-of-All and avoid disappointment. 50c at your dealer's or by mail postpaid. Quick sales for the dealer.

**KING-OF-ALL STROPPER CO.**  
1618 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

**SLIGHTS AND AUTOMOBILES**  
NEW BOOBIES AND SLEIGHTS  
In various sizes; one six-passenger open Vis-a-Vis Sleigh, has been used but little and is in excellent condition and one six-passenger open Albany Sleigh, and other second-hand Boobies and Sleighs will be sold at extremely low prices.

**ONE LIMOUSINE BODY**  
our own build, nearly new and in excellent condition for immediate use.

**CHAUNCEY THOMAS & CO.**  
CHESTNUT ST.

**MACHINERY**  
SAFES AND MACHINERY  
moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic Ave.

**TYPEWRITERS**  
TYPEWRITERS \$10 up, liberal terms; rentals \$1.00 up; all guaranteed; repairing. OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 15 State St., Boston.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## EASTERN ARTIST'S STRIKING SAND FIGURES ON LONG BEACH



"CAST UP BY THE SEA."

Figures and faces made of sand at Long Beach, Cal., by Artist James J. Taylor.



HEAD OF PRESIDENT TAFT.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Hundreds of visitors at Long Beach are entertained by striking pictures made in the sand below the bath house. The artist, James J. Taylor, an easterner who is a frequent

visitor in Long Beach, while away many hours with his paddle, to the wonder and admiration of the tourists who daily crowd around the worker as the damp sand is rapidly molded, under his magic touch, into vivid and realistic beauty.

## ACCEPT OFFICIALS AS ARBITRATORS

WASHINGTON—Responding to the report from Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Commissioner of Labor C. P. Neill, stating that they were willing to undertake the mediation of the troubles between the switchmen and the railroads running out of Chicago, S. E. Heberling, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Switchmen, and F. O. Melcher, representing the managers of the railroads, have telegraphed Chairman Knapp that they will come here Jan. 12 to lay their respective cases before the mediators.

## HAWAIIAN LINERS FOR LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—It is believed that vessels of the American-Hawaiian line will discharge their cargoes in Los Angeles harbor within three months. This will be assured if the plans of the harbor commissioners are carried out. The one obstacle in the way of the advanced movement in the Los Angeles shipping industry, is a small bar, about five feet in thickness, at the entrance to the inner harbor.

The representatives of the steamship company have agreed to make Los Angeles harbor one of the calling ports of the lines as soon as the bar is removed.

## AMERICAN TO AID SIAM'S FARMERS

WASHINGTON—J. C. Barnett of Tallulah, La., who has accepted the post of adviser in agriculture to the King of Siam, will sail in a week for Bangkok, making stops in European and Asiatic countries to study methods and conditions.

## INTEND TO HONOR NOTED DIPLOMAT

NEW YORK—The Pilgrims Society, of which J. Pierpont Morgan has just been elected vice-president, will give a dinner next Tuesday evening at Delmonico's, in honor of Henry White, on his return to the United States, after many years of service abroad as secretary of the embassy in London, ambassador to Italy and ambassador to France. W. Butler Duncan, president of the society, will preside, and among the speakers will be Joseph H. Choate, F. Hopkinson Smith, Senator John C. Spooner and Patrick Francis Murphy.

## Another Advertiser Finds That Classified Advertising in The Monitor Brings Results

Months, Dec. 6, 1909.

Business Tips:

Dear Sir:

As advertising medium the Monitor is great. Next time I want a million housekeepers I will advertise in The Monitor.

Sincerely Yours,

C. H. King

11 Montague St.

Enclosure \$1.80

## RESTAURANTS

**South Station Restaurant**  
Always essential to know a good place to eat: arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

**STUDENT'S SPA**  
282 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON.  
12 1/2% discount meal ticket \$3.50; catering a specialty.

**TAILORS**  
RICHARD L. KANE  
Successor to  
J. F. CONNELL, Tailor.  
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.  
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.  
Tel. 2467-5 Brookline.

## FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS

**CUNARD LINE**  
Fitted with Wireless and Submarine Signals  
Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris.

IVERNIA SAILS FEB. 8, 8:00 A. M.  
NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND FISHERGUARD FOR LONDON AND PARIS

EMERALD, Jan. 22, CARMANIA, Jan. 29, CAMPANIA, Jan. 26, CUMBRIA, Feb. 2, GIBRALTAR, Genoa, Naples, Adriatic, SAXONIA, Feb. 5, PANNONIA, Feb. 12

WINTER CRUISES.  
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Italy, Egypt, CARMANIA, Jan. 22, CARMANIA, Feb. 19, CARMANIA, Mar. 5

Travelers' Cheques Issued; Good Everywhere.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
Telephone Main 4353. 126 State Street

## TRAVEL

## Jacobs' European Tours for 1910

A few vacancies in a select De Luxe party. Tour covers principal features England to Italy, including World's EXPOSITION, Brussels, WAGNER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, Munich; PASSION PLAY, Oberammergau, COACHING, a specialty. Best of references furnished. Former members glad to testify. References required. If interested, send for Daily Itinerary Program.

C. W. JACOBS, MANAGER.  
Rock Valley, Iowa.

**Europe-1910-Passion Play** parties. Best routes. Moderate prices. References required. Harriet Buck, Provincetown, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## EDUCATION IN NORWAY

A PROMINENT trait in the present state of Norwegian education is its unity; the primary and secondary school forming one connected system.

The primary school, the folke-skole (people's school), designed for children from the age of 7 (6) to that of 14, is to be a school for all, complete within its own bounds, and at the same time the common preparatory school for any other more advanced education, especially that of the secondary school. Meanwhile, until the folke-skole is raised to its full efficiency, the secondary school is built upon a lower division of the folke-skole after the fifth school year.

The secondary school consists of the middle school, and the gymnasium (high school), one being founded upon the other.

The middle-school (middle school) is, like the folke-skole, a children's school which within a course of four years, from the age of 14 to that of 15, gives its pupils a complete, thorough, middle-class education, adapted to the receptivity of childhood. To the subjects taught in the folke-skole is added instruction in foreign modern languages (German and English) and in mathematics, the theoretical side always giving place to the practical. Thus special stress is laid on oral and written use of the languages. Besides, both in the folke-skole and in the middle-school, a rational distribution of mental and practical work is provided for; manual work (Sloyd) has become a compulsory subject, the aim of the instruction being that from a simple working drawing which they shall be able to design themselves the pupils are to make some article of daily use and of simple form. The middle-school concludes with a leaving examination.

On the middle-school is founded a double, three years' gymnasium: (1) The linguistic-historical line, with principal stress on modern languages and history (ancient, Norwegian, French, German and English); (2) The "real" line, with chief stress on mathematics and natural science. The gymnasium according to the law is a school for young people, leading on, with the middle-school as a starting point, to a higher liberal education, with a view also to fitting the pupil for scientific studies. The gymnasium concludes with a leaving examination which gives admittance to the university and professional schools of higher order, the technical high school, the military academy, etc.

Both in the primary and secondary school religion is taught according to the Evangelical Lutheran Confession, yet with a different character in the different stages of the curriculum. In the gymnasiums, where the aim of this instruction is to lead the youths to a more

The author of this article is Mr. D. F. Knudsen of Christiania. After finishing his studies at the University of Christiania, late in the fifties, he adopted the teaching profession, securing an appointment at one of the high schools. From time to time he spent short periods abroad to complete his studies.

In 1883 he was appointed permanent secretary to the department of education, which post he held until 1894. During the last few years of his tenure of this office he was chairman of the royal commission on education, on the report of which was founded the education act of 1896.

In 1894 he returned to his favorite occupation of teaching, being from then until his retirement in 1905 headmaster of the middle school and gymnasium in the town of his birth, Fredriksholm.

personal appreciation of religious truths and where it will chiefly depend upon the teacher how far this aim will be attained, religion is no subject of examination at the close of the course.

This is the school system which after years of deliberation and many successive reforms was established by the law of 1896. It denotes the final step of a long development and a decisive rupture with the educational ideal that for centuries had prevailed in Norway as well as in other countries. By the law of 1896 the classical languages as means of the highest liberal education were done away with, and for the venerable school of the Renaissance, the old grammar school, was substituted a modern school which in the thought-world and the science of the present day has found the means of educating the young for the actualities of life. As a temporary arrangement a short course of Latin is still retained at a few of the gymnasiums; in future the study of Latin and Greek will be pursued at the university only.

The new school of Norway is a national school. Certainly great stress is laid on the instruction in foreign languages (English, German, French) and the goal aimed at is in no way inferior to that fixed for the classical teaching; for instance in English the pupils on the linguistic line of the gymnasium shall have gone through and be able to explain a selection from English literature, be practised in repeating orally in English the substance of a passage from the selection they have studied and in answering questions upon it, and be able to give in a free form a written account of a subject taken from the field of liter-

ary and historical knowledge into which they have been introduced by their studies. On the "real" line this standard is lowered to make room for other subjects; but on both lines Norwegian appears with a considerable, indeed greater number of hours than are given to the mother tongue in any other European country, thereby vindicating that the highest aim of the school should be to arouse a love for the mother tongue and the world of thought and feeling which is contained in its literature, a full and free command over it and a respect for its purity.

A democratic people demands a democratic school, and that demand is complied with by the present school system. The foundation of it is the primary school, intended to be a school for all, a folke-skole in the true sense of the word, and great attention has been paid to all claims in order to make it answer its purpose; the training of the teachers has been improved and their salaries raised; in great and small towns the most dominating buildings are those of the folke-skole. To further the efficiency of the instruction, proper measures have been taken to remove from school children whose behavior would expose other children to harmful influences and who threaten to become a burden to society in the form of idlers or criminals. The authority to decide what is to be done with children of this kind is placed in the hands of the so-called Board of Guardians (vergeraad) by law established in every municipality; it consists of a judge and a clergyman, and five members chosen for a period of two years by the municipal council, one of them being a medical man and one or two women. The most important of the measures which the board can adopt with regard to the child is that he may be removed from his parents and placed in a trustworthy home family or in a reformatory school (skoleheim). Of such skoleheims there are two kinds, one more strict for specially depraved children and one more lenient. It is the duty of the state to see that the necessary institutions are provided.

Thus the folke-skole is in a fair way of answering its purpose in the towns. It is otherwise in the country, where owing to the scattered population (the whole population of the country is 2,400,000 spread over an area larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland) it is impossible to organize a common school with the same standard of knowledge as in the towns. The want of a further education on the basis of the folke-skole in the country and suitable for the country population, has led to educational establishments of another nature than those in towns. The law allows the country municipalities to establish con-

tinuation schools as an optional school for children who have left the primary school and for older children (14 to 18). The course of instruction may be extended from one to six months. Besides, in most of the countries there are one or more county schools (amtskoler) managed by the county school board. Here the education for a practical life is continued on the lines of the primary school. The course is for two years or one; the syllabus as a rule is the same as that of the primary school, but the aim is a higher one. In addition to the county schools there are the so-called people's high schools (folkehøgskoler) in several of the counties. At these schools, which are private, special attention is paid to the development of the character of the young men and women and the fostering of affection for their country and mother tongue. No attempt is made to train the pupils for any particular position in life, but the object in view is that on returning to their homes the pupils may feel at home in whatever sphere of life they are called upon to enter. The pupils live at the school and make up a household with the manager's family, and particular attention is given to the intercourse between masters and pupils.

In the towns too there are many who cannot avail themselves of the education given in secondary schools such as middle schools and gymnasiums. To meet their needs courses are given in the so-called working men's colleges, where adult men and women chiefly of the working classes are instructed in the phenomena of nature, in the development of human culture and its influence upon thought and social life. The instruction is given in the form of lectures (in the evening), with which is associated conversation upon the subject in hand. The lecturers are scientific men, schoolmasters, doctors, etc. The attendance at these lectures is found to be a salutary employment of leisure hours, which otherwise perhaps would be spent in a less noble way. The admission is free; the state and the municipalities defraying the expenses.

This is a brief sketch of the endeavors made to promote the education and general culture of the nation. It should be observed that admission to the schools is given without regard to sex, boys and girls being instructed at the same schools in separate classes or mixed ones, according to circumstances and the prevailing opinion; separate girls' schools, however, will not be supported by government aid. The special wants of the girls are met by instruction in needlework and domestic economy (rational and economical cooking, etc.).

There is no obligation to attend the "people's school," but the obligation of education up to a certain standard exists (Law of 1889). Every child between 7 (8) and 15 that does not receive education calculated to bring it up to the standard of the primary school, is referred to it, and the attendance can be enforced by a fine imposed upon the par-

ents; so to this extent attendance at school is made compulsory.

It remains to give a short account of the way in which the different public schools are maintained; of their place on the budget.

The instruction in the primary schools is gratuitous, the expenses being defrayed (in 1895) as to 42 per cent by the county municipalities, as to 32 per cent by the municipalities of the towns and as to 26 per cent by the state. The pupils of the secondary schools as a rule pay a moderate fee; the expenses are partly covered by the school fees (in 1895, 36 per cent), partly by government and municipal grants. In aid of the county schools, the people's high-schools and private schools of the same standard and for scholarships for needy pupils at such schools, the state grants thrice the amount voted to the schools by the county. The school course is as a rule eight years; the state bears the expense of the education, while the cost of maintenance of poor children during their stay at the schools where they are boarded is borne by the municipalities.

In this sketch no room was left for an account of the different kinds of special schools, technical, industrial, mercantile, etc., spread all over the country; they are as a whole maintained by the state and the municipal authorities jointly.

Norway has only one university, the Royal Frederik University of Christiania. The number of students is about 1400, male and female. The instruction is free. The expenses amount to about kr. 800,000, 75 per cent being defrayed by government, the remainder by the funds of the university.

The following particulars may give an idea of the sums which Norway with a population of 2,400,000 spends on education, general and special: The contribution of the state amounts to kr. 11,838,000, 11 per cent of the state budget. The contribution of the municipality of Christiania amounts to kr. 2,800,000, 18 per cent of the ordinary budget.

## NEW PRESIDENT FOR GRAND TRUNK

LONDON—At a meeting Friday of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, Charles M. Hays, the general manager, was elected president; Alfred W. Smithers chairman of the board of directors, and Sir Henry M. Mather-Jackson vice-chairman.

President-elect Hays is president also of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, one of the systems controlled by the English corporation. He succeeds Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.

Mr. Hays is a native of Rock Island, Ill. He resigned the presidency of the Southern Pacific railroad in 1901 to become general manager of the Grand Trunk system.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—A nursery governess for boy and girl aged 8 and 10. One speaking German, French and English preferred. Permanent position; New York in winter, seaside in summer. Good pay and good home. Answer to MRS. SAMUEL KISE, MAN, 41 West 80th St., New York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Railway Mail Clerks; many spring examinations; compensation salary \$800; preparation free; write immediately for schedule showing examination places. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. O, 110 Rochester, N. Y.

MAID (German-American), to attend lady living in New York hotel; must be able to sew; wages \$20 per month; room and board in hotel; good home for qualified person. B 4, 2093 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

WANTED—By leading house, experienced salesman for baking and confectionery trade in Greater Boston; practical man preferred; give references. Address A 230, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass and demonstrate toilet goods (G. W. Brand); same free. SMARDON NOVELTY CO., 2 Park sq., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Some one to do light work for few hours daily in return for room and board or small salary. MRS. KING, 175 Larch road, Cambridge.

## AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS, send 12c in stamps or coin for a new, up-to-date fast selling household article; sells on sight. SMARDON NOVELTY CO., 2 Park sq., Boston, Mass.

ESTABLISH a permanent agency in your locality for the most attractive and comfortable men's and women's shoe ever offered the public. KUSHION KOMPACT SHOE CO., 110 South St., Boston.

## REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LEADING bakers' and confectionery supply house wants representatives for eastern Maine, Cape Cod and the South on commission or as side line. Address R 270, Monitor Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION wanted by business man of experience, capable of filling responsible position as treasurer, secretary, purchasing agent or manager, in or near Boston; highest references given. Address Y-243 Monitor Office.

WANTED—Within 10 miles of Boston, position as housekeeper and caretaker for elderly couple or small family; would serve as attendant. Address D 237, Monitor Office.

A REFINED, intelligent young woman would like a position as traveling companion this coming summer. Address A 262, Monitor Office.

SEAMSTRESS wants to go out by the day; willing to do mending and darning; terms to suit. 5 Berwick park, city.

WANTED—Position by stenographer, experienced and capable. Address F 278 Monitor Office.

## LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Ladies' gold watch, leather fob case, between Conservatory and Symphony hall. Reward if returned to F. PRICE, Monitor Office.

## UMBRELLAS

UMBRELLAS REPAIRED, MADE TO ORDER, recovered, rib put in, canopies, silver linings; successors to Lilley, 90 years established. SAMBERS' CORNER, Scollay sq., corner Cornhill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.







## Market Reports

BUSINESS OUTLOOK  
MOST PROMISING  
AT PRESENT TIME

Opinion is general that the present year will be the best the country ever has experienced in trade.

## OPTIMISM PREVAILS

Predictions are freely made that the year 1910 will be the best the United States and Canada ever have experienced. The outlook at present could scarcely be more promising. Reports to the various mercantile agencies from all parts of the country are exceedingly optimistic.

Bradstreet's State of Trade says:

The year opens with optimism as the underlying element in all lines. Severe cold weather and heavy snow, sleet or rainstorms have checked transportation and retarded country trade, though more or less immediate benefit to retail trade in cities has accrued from the stimulus given to demand for seasonable goods by weather conditions and the beginning of clearance sales of winter goods. Wholesale lines have been generally quiet, owing to the fact that salesmen as yet are not fully in their fields of activity. Jobbing recorders are checked for the same reasons. Collections are rather slower and classed generally as only fair, due, no doubt, to interruptions to the movements of mails and of farm products to market.

A general trade conference on shoe prices is set down for next week at Boston.

The general commodity price situation also is a subject of discussion, particularly as to its bearing upon the wage situation. A new high level of prices of many commodities is apparently to be shown by Bradstreet's index number next week.

For the time being the iron and steel markets are relatively quiet, but sentiment as regards 1910 is very optimistic. Copper is firmer, European buying has expanded somewhat, but domestic purchases continue light. However, the undertone is firmer, and consumption in December improved considerably. It is expected that the forthcoming report on production and supplies will show a liberal decrease in stocks.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Jan. 6, as reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's, aggregate 3,183,145 bushels, against 3,765,036 this week last year.

Business failures for the week ending with Jan. 6 were 271, against 329 in the like week of 1909, 435 in 1908, 283 in 1907, and 286 in 1906.

Predictions are being freely made that 1910 will be the best year ever experienced by Canada. Basic conditions are good, and the new year started auspiciously.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Not in a half decade has a year opened with the business outlook so generally auspicious as the year 1910.

Advances are made in heavy cotton goods this week, such as duck, tickings, duce more interest on the part of tanners. Trading is on a moderate scale, which is to be expected in the first part of January, but shipments of merchandise on old orders are very heavy. Fine fancy cottons continue in good demand, but mills are in a hurry to accept further late business, although they are willing to take additional orders for plain fine cottons. Reports of progress in the retail trade are satisfactory to primary factors, and prospects for steady buying through the spring season appear favorable. Export trade continues quiet with the far east, but there is some scattering trade from miscellaneous ports. Southern cotton yarn spinners have promulgated a new schedule of yarn prices on a level about 10 cents higher than current market rates.

Leather is quiet, as buyers expected in the market early in January have postponed purchases, expecting a weaker market in sympathy with the recent declines in hides. The hide market is dull and weak, with transactions light and unimportant.

Chicago packers show some disposition to reduce asking rates 1/2 cent to 3/4 cent on some descriptions in the effort to induce more interest on the part of tanners. One sale of several carloads of packer branded cobs of November salting was made at 14 cents. The previous transaction in these was at 14 1/2 cents. Other varieties trend downward, native steers being about the only kind that hold steady, which is due to moderate available supplies. All kinds of foreign hides are easier. At the late auction sales in Paris, steer and bull hides declined from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent.

## LAKE SHORE BOND ISSUE.

NEW YORK—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company applied to the up-state public service commission for authority to issue \$15,000,000 25-year 4 per cent gold bonds and to guarantee \$11,000,000 bonds of Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield railroad. Proceeds desired for acquisition of property, extensions and improvements.

THE RESULT OF  
TRUST COMPANY  
CONSOLIDATION

Purpose of Promoters Is to Obtain Greater Strength and Efficiency, but There Is a Questionable Feature.

## VARIOUS COMMENTS

NEW YORK—The announcement of the proposed amalgamation under the auspices of J. P. Morgan & Co. of three trust companies, with something like \$150,000,000 aggregate resources, illustrates from one point of view a world-wide tendency in banking, says the Evening Post.

Such a consolidation of several strong institutions into one powerful organization has been quite as characteristic of recent English and German banking as of our own. Both at home and abroad the movement has had its origin, first, in belief that greater strength and efficiency would be obtained through union of the sort than through separate existence of the institutions; second, in access to such facilities of capital and credit as may make acquisition of control of these separate institutions feasible; third, in the wish of powerful groups of financiers to increase their power.

The first-named motive is the most valid economic argument for the tendency, here and elsewhere. The second shows why the achievement has been possible today as it has not been in former periods when it might have been equally desired by banking interests themselves. The third is the point on which discussion of the matter by the general public will probably converge.

Commenting on the same subject the Journal of Commerce says:

"To the consolidating of two or more banks or trust companies there can be no serious objection, provided the resulting institution is conducted according to sound methods. There may be economy of administration without loss of efficiency in such a consolidation, and a system of large institutions of the kind has advantages over one of numerous small ones, if they are engaged in a fair competition with each other.

"The questionable feature of the present tendency to concentration is the extent to which single groups of financiers acquire control of different banking institutions that are nominally independent and competing. If men who have accumulated enormous fortunes in industrial or transportation enterprises are allied with one or more big banking houses to control several of the leading financial institutions of this city, merging the smaller ones where it suits their convenience, they are in danger of having power over banking resources and facilities that is not at all desirable. It is a power that may become a serious peril if it falls into either unscrupulous or incompetent hands.

"Half a dozen great financial institutions in this city with branches elsewhere, if conducted independently, on sound principles and with high ability and integrity, might serve it as a financial center better than a hundred loosely organized and carelessly managed concerns associated together only for certain common purposes. But with the latter system an irregular control by groups of men with other interests and purposes of their own to serve by the use of banking power, is far from desirable. That control may be used to serve special interests, to accomplish special objects for the profit or advantage of various combinations, and not to serve the business community impartially. At its present stage it has the aspect of a perilous development of power over the banking facilities of the community."

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Her holds crammed with the costliest cargo brought from London to this port for months, the Leyland liner Philadelphia, Captain George, came in after dark Friday and went to the Cunard pier. The steamer was three days late.

BEAUFORT, N. C.—Diamond shoals lightship 71 has reported by wireless telegraph to the station here that Thursday night she was blown from her mooring off Cape Hatteras. It is assumed that the vessel, which is equipped with steam propulsion and electricity, will be able to make her way back to her station.

A big box of diamonds, worth thousands of dollars, was one of the items on the manifest of the Leyland liner Philadelphia, Captain A. W. Trant, in Friday from Liverpool.

Included in the liner's 3400 tons of freight were 567 bales of tin, 525 bales of tapioca, 6250 bales of cotton, 1721 bags of turnips, 1300 bags of beans, 1000 bags sulphate of ammonia, and large shipments of steel, machinery, hides and paper.

T wharf arrivals on Friday, with one exception, were offshore boats. They were: Priscilla with 7000 pounds, Thomas S. Gorton 43,000, Robert & Arthur 38,000, Conqueror 40,000.

T wharf dealers' prices Friday per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.85, large cod \$3.25, small cod \$2.25 @ 2.75.

SMALL INVESTORS  
TAKE PROFITS IN  
RAILROAD STOCKS

From Reports Submitted Industrial Issues Are More Popular With Them Than Other Securities.

## A FEW EXCEPTIONS

The buying of investment stocks in small lots after the 1907 panic was a feature and gained such proportions that it unquestionably contributed to the recovery in security prices, particularly as odd lots of stock bought at that time have been very slow in coming to market. It appears now, however, that the small investor has commenced to take his profits in some railroad stocks, although apparently part of the proceeds of sales of railroad stocks are going into industrial.

The Journal of Commerce of New York, in answer to inquiry, recently received returns from 54 railroad and 56 industrial corporations of the United States with an aggregate of \$7,300,307,267 capital stock outstanding, showing that they are owned by 629,984 stockholders with an average holding of 116 1/2 shares.

The same companies a year ago had \$6,901,431,263 share capital outstanding owned by 639,836 persons, with an average holding of 107 1/2 shares. During the year there has been a decrease of 16,752 railroad stockholders and an increase of 3900 industrial stockholders. The present average holding of railroad stock is 144 shares, which compares with an average of 92 1/2 of industrial shares.

The following table shows the reports of some of the prominent corporations:

RAILROADS—1909.	
Capital stock outstanding, holders.	
Atchafalpa	\$121,559,500 8,700
Atchafalpa	\$114,173,800 15,021
Baltimore & Ohio	\$152,173,829 6,380
Boston & Maine	\$25,271,300 7,322
Boston & Maine	\$116,274,900 14,307
Chicago, M. & St. P.	\$165,348,200 9,800
Chicago, M. & St. P.	\$116,274,900 14,307
Great Northern	\$100,000,000 10,000
Norfolk & Western	\$100,000,000 10,000
Norfolk & Western	\$100,000,000 10,000
Reading	\$100,000,000 10,000
Union Pacific	\$124,365,405 11,258
Union Pacific	\$124,365,405 11,258

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES—1909.	
Capital stock outstanding, holders.	
Amer. Car & Fdry.	\$30,000,000 10,000
Amer. Car & Fdry.	\$30,000,000 10,000
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	\$25,171,300 10,121
Standard Oil	\$60,000,000 10,000
Swift & Co.	\$30,000,000 10,000
U. S. Steel	\$300,000,000 100,000
Western Union	\$98,847,100 13,253

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HEAVY TONNAGE,  
CAR SHORTAGE

PITTSBURG—The car situation here is assuming a serious phase, all lines seeming to be swamped by enormous tons of freight. Tonnage of iron and steel, coal and coke originating in Pittsburgh is greater than ever before. More than one eighth of the total railroad tonnage of the United States is now handled or passes through this district, including shipments into the territory of iron ore from the lakes.

The coal trade is embarrassed. Not enough cars can be obtained, and even when cars do reach the siding and are loaded it is a guess when they will be moved. Congestion in the heart of the richest coal section is threatened with a fuel famine because of inability to have coal shipped into it from the mines a few miles out. Especial attention is being paid to shipments of steel mills, but these also are falling behind and rolled product is congesting mill yards.

## MARINE NOTES.

HAVRE—The Hamburg-American line freight steamer, Furst Bismarck, Havana, Dec. 21 for Hamburg, ashore near Octeville, a mile southwest of Cherbourg, Thursday, was refloated today.

HALEFAX, N. S.—The Hazel Maude, one of two missing fishing boats, is in port at Igloo. The Juanita of White Head is still missing.

ROCKLAND, Me.—The recently launched four-masted schooner William E. Burnham, owned by the Benedict-Manson Marine Company of New Haven, is aground at Tenant's Harbor, being left on a reef while at anchor by the ebb tide. The schooner, in command of Capt. Carl B. Flynn, had loaded at Rockport with ice for Nassau.

COTTON'S RISE  
IN PAST YEAR

Increase in Value During the Twelve-Month Period Has Not Been Witnessed Before in Many Years.

NEW YORK—Spot cotton in 1909 increased in value from 9.67 cents a pound in January to 15.25 cents in December, or 58 per cent. No such advance has been seen in many years. Comparisons for four full years are made below, by monthly averages (in cents):

1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
January	9.67	11.73	10.96
February	9.82	11.25	11.64
March	9.77	11.01	11.02
April	10.49	10.07	11.12
May	11.37	10.81	12.04
June	11.51	11.63	13.02
July	12.65	11.01	13.11
August	12.75	10.29	13.33
September	13.00	9.30	12.57
October	13.96	9.24	11.50
November	14.75	9.40	11.03
December	15.25	9.23	11.87

Futures price for October, 1910, is 14 cents, or practically on the same basis as spots in 1909. Ten months in advance, with a new crop intervening, do not seem to affect the trade's estimate sufficiently to depress next year's yield below the value of this year.

## DEAN JAMES B. AMES PASSES ON.

WILTON, N. H.—Prof. James Barr Ames, dean of the Harvard Law school since 1895, passed away today at the Laet hospital. He was born in Boston, June 22, 1846, got his degree of bachelor of arts at Harvard in 1868 and received his degree of LL. B. in 1872. Professor Ames developed the "Harvard" or "case" system of teaching law, which is the best recognized modern method.

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

## CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

## SUNDAY.

Sun rises 7:13  
High tide 9:30  
Low tide 10:10

Sun sets 7:13  
High tide 4:31  
Low tide 10:54

Moon, new, Jan. 11.

## Schedule for Transatlantic Sailings.

## EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

\*Caronia, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 8.

\*Barbarossa, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 8.

\*New York, for Southampton, Jan. 8.

\*Minneapolis, for London, Jan. 8.

\*Calcutta, for Hongkong, Jan. 8.

\*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, Jan. 8.

\*Adantic, for Southampton, Jan. 8.

\*Acropolis, for London, Jan. 8.

\*Alce, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 8.

\*La Savoie, for Hamburg, Jan. 8.

\*St. Louis, for Southampton, Jan. 8.

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INTERNATIONAL  
HARVESTER CO.

Business of Company With Foreign Countries During Past Year Was Largest in History of Organization.

NEW YORK—Export business of the International Harvester Company for 1909 was the largest in its history and showed as large an increase over 1908 as did domestic trade. Although new plants are budding in Germany, France and Russia, it is not expected export business will fall off after they are in operation, as the new plants will not more than supply the increase in trade. In Sweden, to which country, although a plant has been in operation for several years at Norrkoping, exports have steadily increased, this year's exports being more than 20 per cent above those of 1908.

During the past year France has caught up with the Argentine republic and now ties the latter for second place in number of machines imported. Russia, of course, remains the largest consumer of this class of goods.

One of the reasons given for the large increase of business is that the company is steadily increasing the variety of its products, even to the extent of manufacturing farm automobiles which plow, harrow and reap.

## RAPID TRANSIT RAISES WAGES.

NEW YORK—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has announced a general increase in wages of all men employed in the train service, effective Jan. 28. The raise will extend to 8000 employees. The increase will amount to about \$200,000 a year.

## NAVEL ORANGES

Would You Like to Have Us Plant 5 or 10 Acres of Navel Oranges in

## IMPERIAL VALLEY

IN

## SOUTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA

for you, on first-class land with perfect title, adjoining town-site and railroad; each acre covered by rights in Imperial Water Company, No. 1.

We could sell in 2 1/2 or more acres, and let you pay \$50 an acre as initial payment, and as low as \$6 an acre a month on the balance.

The navel orange is a proven success in Imperial Valley and the crop will be the earliest of any in California, which, of course, means big prices.

This is thoroughly all right and a good proposition, and you would do well to investigate at once.

JOSEPH R. LOFTUS COMPANY  
128 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California

## KANSAS CITY. BOSTON. SAN FRANCISCO.

## LOMBARD &amp; SON, Inc.

## FARM LANDS AND BONDS

BARRISTERS HALL, FEMBERTON SQUARE, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4, 1910.

Offer Missouri farm loans, 5 1/2%, \$7000, security worth \$18,000; \$5000, security worth \$2000; \$1000, security worth \$4000; \$500, security worth \$2000.

EASTERN KANSAS, 5 1/2%, \$2100, security worth \$5300; \$1800, security worth \$8000; \$800, security worth \$2500.

CALIFORNIA, 6%, \$5000, security worth \$2250; \$1500, security worth \$4000; \$1000, security worth \$2500; \$500, security worth \$1000.

All these properties have been examined by a salaried Examiner of experience and integrity.

REASON WHY THESE SECURITIES SHOULD INTEREST YOU. High prices of products raised by farmers give permanence to land values and make farmers prosperous. The acreage of corn land cannot increase, population increases from one million to two million yearly. These States have the largest Life Insurance Companies and many Savings Banks, whose officers are experts on such investments. These institutions are the largest investors. There is no trouble with carefully selected farm loans, and interest and principal are met as promptly as on Municipal Bonds.

We have loaned over \$6,000,000 for one institution to their satisfaction.

On an order of \$20,000 we will pay expenses of any investor to examine the security.

We also offer School, City, Public Service Bonds, yielding 4 1/2 to 5%.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., of Boston, say:

"We are not overenthusiastic on the general outlook, and expect rather more frequent and decisive reactions than heretofore, but, broadly speaking, we rather look for a maintenance of a generally higher level for at least some months to come, with some very fair advances in special issues."

H. L. Horton & Co., New York, say:

"The reduction of the Bank of England's rate was a helpful development, as is also the easing tendency of call rates, the latter specially as an evidence that the heavy first-of-the-year disbursements have been financed without serious or prolonged disturbance to the general monetary situation. While no doubt a considerable part of these disbursements found their way into the market around the middle of December when standard stocks were selling nearer a five per cent basis than they are at present, it is believed there is still a large amount of this fund still idle, waiting to take advantage of the next drop in prices."

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston, say:

"We do not expect any piling of the public into speculation, and do not want to see any such craze. That would mark the end, not the beginning of good times. We like this two-sided market; it is a broad, trading affair, and as such is inviting to the discriminating. It needed this test, and has stood it well."

Robinson Bros., Pittsburg, say:

"From the speculative point of view, the outlook is favorable for an advance in the stock market for the ensuing few weeks, although the possibility of some 'special messages' from President Taft early this month, which may unsettle sentiment, makes traders cautious. However, there is a strong conviction that the big speculative pools have not yet unloaded their speculative holdings; that January will witness a decided relaxation in the money market; that the copper merger deal will be carried out, at least in a modified form; that plans are in progress for coupling up several minor railroads to larger systems, and that numerous dividend resumptions and increases will be announced during the first quarter of 1910. The speculative trader will be on the alert to anticipate these events."

Walker's weekly copper letter in the Boston Commercial says: "The consumption of copper goes on increasing steadily. Consumers are in a much more hopeful frame of mind, and are buying more freely than they have at any time since last May and June. There is every prospect that the copper trade will enjoy a period of great prosperity



# Counsel and Play for the Boys and Girls

## Children's Camera Contest



"IN THE WHITE CLOVER."  
First award—To Mary L. Felty, Kansas City, Mo.



"THE HAPPY SIX."  
Second award—To Millicent Krummeck, Spokane, Wash.

MISSOURI girls and a group of state of Washington boys are pictured in the Monitor's camera contest today. The girls are in clover and the boys are in a row—long o, please—most of them with smiling faces. The first award goes to Mary L. Felty of Kansas City; the second to Millicent Krummeck of Spokane.

Receiving honorable mention are: D. A. Woodward, San Francisco; A. L. Roberts, Rutherford, N. J.; Carlton Brown, Roxbury; Thelma Taber, North Bend, Ore.; Kenneth McCulloch, Pittsburg; Vance Trapplagen, Lincoln, Neb.

The Monitor's camera contest is open to all of its youthful readers. Two photographs are reproduced each Saturday

## BIRDS WHICH FLY AT NIGHT.

The great horned owl, the worst forager.  
The snow owl, a winter visitor.  
The long-eared owl, friend of the farmer.  
The short-eared owl, nests near the ground.  
The screech owl, noisiest of the family.  
The Arcturian owl, small and seldom seen.  
The barn owl, called "monkey-faced owl."  
The burrowing owl, said to live in the ground.  
The night hawk, not a hawk at all.  
The whip-poor-will, famous for its song.  
The chuck-will's-widow, much like the whip-poor-will.  
The poor-will; several geographical races.—Suburban Life.

## INTERESTING CLOCK.

At the southern electrical and industrial exposition held in Louisville, Ky., a very interesting clock was exhibited. This clock is different from the ordinary timepiece in having no hands. Minutes are indicated by means of 60 radial rows of lights, each containing 32 electric globes. The hours are indicated by shorter rows of colored lights. In place of the hands two lines of light sweep over the face of the dial, one indicating minutes and the other hours. Each second an illumination in an outer circle of lights moves forward one lamp, and when an entire circuit has been completed the row of minute lights is advanced one interval. The hour hand moves at five-minute intervals. The dial is formed on the face of a huge pendulum which swings to and fro over an arc of 15 feet. The pendulum is 48 feet long and its weight, with the 5485 lamps and 11,000 connections required, is 3000 pounds.—San Francisco Call.

## What They Saw in "Going Abroad"

It was on a Saturday afternoon that the Chapin children begged Aunt Ruth for a new game.  
"Give us something that will make us think hard," said Carl.  
"We might play going abroad," she proposed.  
"Oh, what is that?" cried Alice.  
"It is good training for the memory," Aunt Ruth said. "I will begin with Norton."  
"Where did you go last summer? You must answer, 'I went abroad!'"  
"What did you see? Tell me anything you choose."  
"A cathedral," replied Norton.  
"Now Norton must ask Alice the same two questions, and she will give him two answers, and add something of her own that she saw."  
Alice gave Windsor Castle besides the cathedral, and then turned to Carl.  
"Where did you go last summer?" she asked.  
"I went abroad," he answered.  
"What did you see?"  
"I saw a cathedral, Windsor Castle, and the Tower of London."  
"O dear," sighed Bertha, "if it keeps up very long I know I can't remember!"  
She told the three that had been given, adding, "some gondolas."  
Mrs. Chapin said she would play, too, so Bertha questioned her.  
"I saw a cathedral, Windsor castle, the Tower of London, some gondolas and the birthplace of Shakespeare."  
"I saw," replied Aunt Ruth, "a cathedral, Windsor castle, the Tower of London, some gondolas, the birthplace of Shakespeare and a cricket-match."  
"I saw," began Norton, slowly, "a cathedral, the Tower of—"  
"No, no!" his sister cried. "You've skipped one!"  
Norton thought slowly. "Gondolas," he went on, "and a cricket-match, and—"  
"You're a little mixed up," mother said. "Well, cut me out!" he exclaimed. "I can't remember, of course!"  
"This is to help you learn to remember," replied his aunt. "Begin again."  
And after two more attempts he did get them in order.  
"Where?" he cried, "but this is hard thinking enough to suit Carl!"  
Alice added Buckingham palace to the list, and then questioned Carl.  
The number was now so increased that everybody was watching breathlessly for a break.  
"A cathedral, Windsor castle," began Carl, glibly, and then frowned. He looked round and laughed. "I've forgotten what comes next!"  
"It's your own," Alice reminded him; but that did not bring the missing words.  
"Where were the prices?" queried Aunt Ruth, but got no further.  
"Oh, the Tower of London!" cried Carl, and then went on, "some gondolas, the birthplace of Shakespeare, a cricket match, Mt. Vesuvius, Buckingham palace and Oxford University."  
Bertha failed utterly, and so did Mrs. Chapin. It passed to Aunt Ruth. The rest waited eagerly to see if she could name all that had been given, there had been so many breaks.  
"A cathedral, Windsor castle, the Tower of London, some gondolas, the birthplace of Shakespeare, a cricket match, Mt. Vesuvius, Oxford University and the pyramids."  
Norton shook his head decidedly, and Alice tried, only to fail. Carl began, but blundered, and finally had to give it up, leaving Aunt Ruth sole victor.  
"I say," cried Carl, "let's play this again! I'm not going to be beaten by a few words!"—Youth's Companion.

## STAR DRIFT.

A most fascinating discovery has just been made by Professor Boss regarding a moving cluster of 39 stars in the constellation Taurus (The Bull). These stars represent literally a "flight of suns," all drifting in the same direction, with an average velocity of about 25 miles a second. They are all urging their way onward through the star depths with a velocity compared with which the swiftest motions known to us are as absolute rest.

Each star in the celestial march is a glowing mass of gas, thousands of times larger than the globe on which we live. They may even rival our bright day star, the sun, in all its majesty and glory. Each star in the celestial procession may be pouring forth supplies of heat and light and swaying by its attraction the motions of attendant clouds like our own.

The fact that these stars are constantly urging their way through the heavens leads us to a consideration of what has been termed star drift. Every star is in motion; in the so-called "fixed stars" long-ago broke away from their moorings and began to flit at large through space. It is a slow star that moves at the rate of only a mile a second, the average speed being 10 miles. At this rate, a star traverses more than 315,000 miles a day.—Selected.

## USING PART OF PANAMA CANAL.

Five miles of the Panama canal have been opened to navigation. This includes the channel from the point in the bay of Panama, where the water is 45 feet deep at mean tide, to the wharves at Balboa. Steamships are using this part of the canal daily.

## TUNING A BELL.

No matter how great may be the care taken in making the mold, a bell has to be tuned before it will ring a clear, true tone. Every bell sounds five notes, all of which must blend together harmoniously. If one is the least bit out the tone will be spoiled. The first of these notes is produced by the vibrations at the mouth of the bell, the second by the vibrations a little higher up, the third still higher up, and so on to the fifth, which is produced quite near the top. As the character of the sound which rings depends upon the thickness of the metal it is possible, by taking thin shavings from various places in the inside of the bell, to alter the five notes until they are all in harmony.—Selected.

## SHE WANTED TO HELP.

A diminutive miss insisted upon helping her mother in putting up preserves. "Run away, there is nothing you can do," said mother.  
"Yes I could," persisted the child. "I could unbutton the cherries for you."

## SENT GUESTS HOME HUNGRY.

When the bishop of Tuoro, Dr. Gott, was dean of Worcester his absent-mindedness was so notorious that he earned for himself the sobriquet "Dean For-gott." On one occasion he had invited some friends to dine with him; on their arrival a short time before dinner hour he suggested that in the interval of waiting his friends would perhaps like to walk through the grounds. After spending about a quarter of an hour in admiring the flowers, shrubs and green-houses, they suddenly came upon a door in the garden wall. "Ah!" said the dean to his astonished guests, "this will be a much nearer way for you to go home than by going back to the front." And, all unconscious of his invitation, he opened the door and bowed them out.—Exchange.

## RECIPES FOR TAFFY.

Chocolate taffy—1 cup molasses, ½ cup sugar, 2 large spoonfuls milk, butter size of walnut, 2 large spoonfuls chocolate, added when the candy is done.

Everton taffy—Melt ½ cup of butter in a spider. Add to this 1 cup sugar, either white or brown. Boil until it hardens when dropped into cold water. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.

## STILL IN THE DARK.

Miss Brown—Have you ever been through algebra?  
Miss White—Yes, but it was in the night, and I didn't see much of the place.—Independent.

## ROY'S HARD LESSON

ROY loved to go to market with his mamma. She let him carry her pass-book for her. It always made Roy happy to help his mamma.

Now, a "pass-book" is made of clean white paper. Each day the storekeeper writes in it the list of the things which are ordered. At the end of the month he sends in his bill, and the one who buys looks it over with the book. In this way no mistakes will be made.

One morning Roy saw at the grocer's a fine black cat, sitting on a pile of boxes. He gently stroked her. Tabby seemed like it, for she purred loudly. Before summer was over she knew Roy well. She always ran to meet him as soon as she saw him.

Roy's papa told him one day that they were all to go across the ocean to stay a year. At first Roy was glad. He never tired talking about it. But by and by a terrible thought crept into his curly head. He must leave Tabby! That night he cried himself to sleep. But Roy was not the boy to waste time in useless fretting. He soon dried his eyes and set about thinking of some way out of his trouble.

It was only when he saw Tabby that the tears would come.

At last Roy woke one morning with a light heart. He had made up his mind what to do. He asked nurse to take him for a walk. When he was ready he took his mamma's pass-book and they hurried off to the place where Tabby lived. Roy offered the book to the grocer, as he had seen his mamma do. Tabby rubbed coaxingly against him as he said:

"Please, sir, I'll take Tabby. You may put her on the book." Then he lifted the cat in his arms.  
"Not so fast, my little man," answered the storekeeper. "We could not part with Tabby at any price."

Roy's bright face clouded. He put Tabby down and his tears fell on her pretty fur. Then he gave her one good-by hug and walked manfully out of the shop.  
When his mamma heard about it she kissed him and said:  
"Mamma is sorry, dear. But you must learn that money cannot buy everything. Besides, we do not always know what is best for us. We could not take Tabby with us; so she is happier where she is."

When Roy came home again one of Tabby's kittens was waiting to welcome him.—Our Little Ones.

## PISCATORIAL ARCHITECTURE.

Four-year-old Elizabeth had been watching repairs on the barn. Then she transferred her attention to the kitchen. When she came upstairs after an hour's absence her mother said to her:  
"Where have you been so long, dear?"  
"Oh, I've just been in the kitchen," she answered, "watching Nora take the shingles off a fish."—Woman's Home Companion.

## THE FIRST HEAD OF U. S. A.

Herbert Gladstone, the British Home Secretary, is to be the first governor-general of United South Africa. Mr. Gladstone, who is the youngest son of the "G. O. M.," entered Parliament as a member for Leeds in 1880, and has held the seat ever since. He began his parliamentary career as private secretary to his father, and has since held a succession of offices, including those of financial secretary to the war office and under secretary to the home office. He became home secretary in 1905. As the son of the celebrated Victorian statesman is about to retire from British parliamentary life a grandson prepares to enter it. William G. C. Gladstone, of Hawarden, is a young man just out of Oxford, and he aspires to enter the House of Commons at the coming general elections. The English have a traditional kindness in pushing forward into public life the youth bearing great names, when they are ambitious for public careers, and the Liberals of a constituency in Liverpool are disposed to make this newest Gladstone their candidate.—The Argonaut.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES.

### WARNING.

ONE of the players who is chosen as "Warner" takes his stand at the place marked off as "home," the rest remaining a short distance from it. The Warner then calls "Warning!" three times and sallies forth with his hands clasped in front of him. In this position he must try to touch one of the other players, who strive to make him unclasp them by pulling his arms, drawing temptingly near, etc. If they succeed in making him loose his clasp, or if he does so by inadvertence, he must run home as fast as possible. If he is caught before reaching there, he loses his place as "Warner." If he succeeds in touching any one without unclasping his hands, the captive becomes his ally, and they

both run home as fast as they can. Once home, they are safe, and they then start out, hand in hand, after calling the three warnings, and try to capture another without losing their hold. Every captured player is added to their ranks, but every one must be taken home first before he is admitted to a share in the fight. While the line of "Warners" is thus increasing, the difficulty of evading capture grows greater at every accession to their ranks, but it is also a source of weakness, being unwieldy, and if the hands do not hold together very tight, a player at large may break through at any weak point in the line and thus escape capture. The last player to escape being taken becomes the next "Warner."

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and soon you will have a good collection.

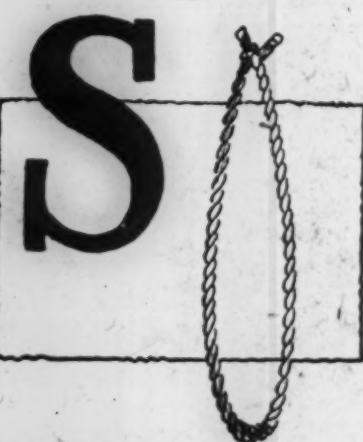
### A BOY'S BOOKS.

The incentive which comes from a boy's owning his books is not too highly regarded. I was in a magnificent private library the other day, and when its owner (and user) was showing me his collection he pointed to a case that was filled with boys' books. "That's where I first got the taste and the habit," he explained, with a laugh. "My mother's promised reward for me was always a book, and the fact that they were my books was a constant delight to me. I think Oliver Wendell Holmes was right when he said 'there was an inspiration in the mere handling and ownership of books.' If it hadn't been that those were mine years ago," and as he spoke he pointed again to the case of boys' books, "I don't believe these would ever be mine now," and he indicated the long cases filled with their rare and beautiful bindings. "Yes," he added, "my office is where I work, but this room is where I live. I have my mother to thank for it all."—Everett T. Tomlinson in Woman's Home Companion.

### PARASOL OF THE EYE.

The eyes of certain birds, such as owls, eagles and crows, are provided with an organ which Monsieur de Chardonnet, as the result of experiments, proposes to call the "parasol." It is attached to the retina at the point where the optic nerve enters. It consists of a thin black opaque membrane. When closed it forms a narrow line lying in the optical axis, and not interfering with vision; when open it covers the retina and protects it from any strong light thrown into the eye. Monsieur de Chardonnet says that when a cock appears to be hypnotized by a strong light, the fact is that the bird has simply protected its retina with the "parasol," and when an eagle "looks at the sun" it does not see it. The membrane is impervious to both visible light and ultraviolet radiation.—Selected.

## PICTURE PUZZLE



What kind of boat?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Vinegar.

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## CANADIAN PLANS A NEW MONO-RAIL

William Maloney of Sherbrooke has not only invented a single-track system that will satisfy the requirements of the patent laws, but has already obtained orders for building two of these new railways for commercial use, says the Montreal Star. One of these single-track railways will be two miles long, and will be used in the asbestos mines at Robinson, P. Q., and the other will be at Disraeli, P. Q., and will be three miles long.

## SCATTERING OF SEEDS.

Did you ever stop to think why it is that so many tiny maple trees grow in the garden in the spring when there are no large maple trees near. Look at the bird, and then at the maple tree. You will see that both have wings. Such seeds as those of the maple and elm fly from their parent trees, and then with their little wings fly with the winds to faraway homes. There they await the coming of the spring. The nuts in the woods are also seeds for new trees to journey to their new homes by rolling from place to place. Some seeds have little airships to travel in. Perhaps you have seen them, for the milkweed babies and dandelion children sail very high as they look down upon hills and fields.

Many seeds which must travel yet have no wings nor sails steal their rides, so are called tramps. After a walk through the fields, when you find your coat covered with tiny green hooks, you may know that you have been imposed upon to carry these little vagabonds on their journeys. The birds often yet the seeds, although they do not know it. The feathered creatures light upon the branches of the great oak or old apple tree, to feed upon the white berries of the mistletoe. In getting this food the sticky gum of the mistletoe gets on the birds' feet. Some of the seeds fasten themselves to this gum, so are carried to another tree by a hungry little bird that supposes he is only getting his dinner.—Portland Oregonian.

## ARCTIC LITERATURE.

Visitor—What have you in Arctic literature?  
Librarian—Cook books and Peary-odicals.

## ORIGIN OF A PHRASE.

How many people who have ever used the phrase, "As soon as I could say Jack Robinson" know that the aforementioned gentleman was a real person, and not somebody out of a nursery rhyme or a Mother Goose melody, as some suppose? The story goes that John or Jack Robinson, as he was always called, was a politician during the reign of George III., and a great favorite with the King. His career was a long and lively one, for he was a member for Harwich during 26 years, being on one occasion bitterly attacked by Sheridan, who, denouncing bribery and its instigators, replied to the cries of "Name, name," by pointing to Robinson on the treasury bench, exclaiming at the same time, "Yes, I could name him as soon as I could say Jack Robinson," and thus originated the saying still current.—Today's Magazine.

## PEOPLE AT WORK FOR UNCLE SAM.

How many persons does Uncle Sam employ? The government blue book or official register for 1909 shows that there are approximately 370,005 persons in the army of federal workers. The District of Columbia leads all the states and territories in the number of persons working for the government and Arizona is credited with the smallest number.

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# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Fuss and Feathers

A remarkable article on bird life in Everybody's for January has for its first illustration a charming young woman in an enormous hat crowned with the hardly-won algaes that bird lovers look like the head-dresses of savagery—and would look so to the wearers if they would stop to consider how they are come by.

Most milliners meet the objections of shoppers to feather trimmings by saying, "These are merely 'made' feathers, not real," the implication being that the material comes from domestic fowl or birds that would in any event be used for food. There is also the argument that if we wear gloves and shoes and furs we are silly to have so much "fuss" over a few "feathers," more or less. The law of right on earth, however, seems to come clear not through doing away with all evil at a blow, but through the gradual righting of wrong. Because we cannot overcome all wrong doing is no reason for neglecting the conquest that is possible. Many conscientious women feel that in wearing feathers at all they are encouraging their use in destructive and cruel ways. If enough women refused to wear these decorations in any form and chose the simpler and sweeter ornament of flower life, the fashion for the adornment that costs so dear would soon be out of favor. That woman is an angel is certain, but her angelic nature is not best shown by borrowed plumage. Her own investment with pinions—or at any rate with the means whereby to "fly" above the earth in the open firmament of heaven—would come the sooner, one ventures to think, if the slight sacrifice of vanity to mercy were more promptly made.

## The Franchise and the Bank Directors

"Life," in commenting on the woman suffrage question, intimates that if Mrs. Mackay really wanted to prove woman's right to the vote she should become a director of the Mackay companies and that other women property owners—such as the women who own half the stocks of the Pennsylvania railroad—should also undertake the duties of directors of finance.

This is an argument which might please some of our financial magnates better than the rank and file of the franchised, since the inference is that the path to the ballot box and to political office and power is through the bank director's office. The men of the country

## American Authors in France

When Dr. Van Dyke of Princeton returned from Paris, where he delivered a series of lectures, he was asked which American authors were best known in France. "Poe, of course, has the widest reputation," he replied; "first, because he had the good luck to be translated in prose by Baudelaire and in verse by Mallarmé, both of whom added rather than took from the value of his work. The French like Poe also because he has something of their own qualities of keen logic and artistic finish. Whitman is taken up by the modernists, because he is supposed to represent the spirit of democracy and of revolt against traditional forms. A big book about Whitman was recently written in French, and his works are in the process of translation—no easy task. But I doubt whether the real Whitman will get into the translation; and if he does the average Frenchman may wonder at him as a product of America, but will not really like him."

## A Thimbleful

Wonderful skill is displayed in the manufacture of miniature timepieces that are used to ornament bracelets and other pieces of jewelry. The parts of these miniature watches are necessarily as perfect as those used in a much larger timepiece, but much smaller. They must be examined under a powerful microscope.

Some of the small screws are only 1-1250 part of an inch in diameter and 1-1000 part of an inch in length. An idea of their size can be formed when it is estimated that it would require about 100,000 of these delicate parts to fill an ordinary thimble.

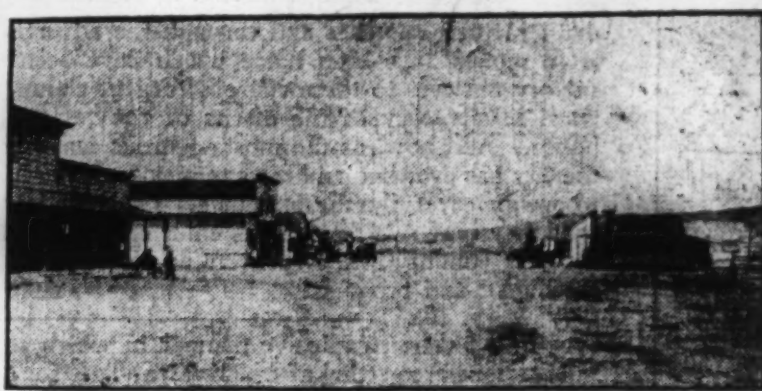
## "AUNT JANE"

Some 17 miles south of San Diego, Cal., is the little town of Tia Juana, Baja California (pronounced Tea Whana, which is Spanish for Aunt Jane), the most northerly outpost of the domain of President Diaz.

There are but few of the many tourists visiting this section who do not make this side trip, even though it is, perhaps, the most uninteresting of all, due to the fact that there is so little to see. However, it is typical of the country to which it belongs. Although situated in the fertile Tia Juana valley there is but little attempt at cultivation—not even so much as shrubbery in the yards, while the water supply is in an undeveloped state.

It is about one mile south of the international boundary, on the south bank of the river (?) bearing the same name. This river is a dry bed of sand all the year, except in the midst of the rainy season.

There are about 15 houses in all in this frontier town, among them a Mexican customs house and postoffice. The Mexican meals served at Tia Juana might best be described as a concoction of chili peppers and accompaniments—a 16 to 1 ratio, in favor of the former. Almost every meat or vegetable dish



TIA JUANA, BAJA CALIFORNIA.

Town of 15 houses on the north line of lower California.

is literally on fire with these red peppers. On the north bank, facing the river, still stands the Mission chapel, a relic of the original Tia Juana that formerly occupied a site on the low lands.

To begin at the beginning  
is, next to ending at the end,  
the whole art of writing.—  
Hilaire Belloc.

## Harvest Home

Late in September came our corn crops home; late, but full-eared—by many a merry noise of matron and maid, young girls and boys. Preceded, flanked and followed, did they come; a general joy! for piles of unwrought food. For man and beast on those broad axes pressed. And strained those sinewy necks in garlands dressed. The harebell and the ragwort wondering stood. As the slow teams wound up the grassy lane; All knew the husbandman's long task was done. While, as they crossed his disk, the setting sun. Blazed momentarily betwixt each rolling wain. And that which followed, piled with golden grain. As if to gratulate the harvest won. —Charles Tennyson Turner.

## Eyes and Ears

J. Campbell White, secretary of the laymen's mission movement, during his work for missions has had some queer experience, but one he had in a mining camp in Montana some years ago gives him much amusement when he reverts to the story.

There was a German immigrant in the camp, who had received a letter from home. He was illiterate, and no one in the camp understood enough German to read the letter to him. He was, of course, overjoyed to learn that Mr. White could read German.

As the missionary began the man from the banks of the Rhine clapped his hands over Mr. White's ears.

"What are you trying to do?" exclaimed Mr. White, after he had been able to free his ears from the fellow's palms.

"Do letter vas from mine girl. I hold your ears so you don't hear vat in it vas," was the reply.—Philadelphia Times.

## Not Entertaining

Specialization has many arguments in its favor but even specialization has its limitations. All men still do their own eating and sleeping. Most men do their own thinking and counting but the number of those who can entertain themselves is limited.—World's Work.

## Originality of Swiss Architecture

In arriving at the chalet as a solution of their architectural problems, the Swiss have produced a strongly individual architecture and have not been influenced in any way by the architecture of other countries. No other people have produced in the past anything even resembling the Swiss chalet. No architecture in any other country, except possibly Spain, seems to be so much a part of the environment.

It is hard to picture Switzerland to ourselves without thinking of this form of house as part of the natural surroundings. Besides being beautiful, the homes of the Swiss are eminently practical. In fact, the reasons for the individuality that they have attained upon close study are found to be that they have first solved the needful considerations made necessary by the unusual severity of the climate. The other influence shown in the houses of the Swiss, and one that reveals the traits of the people, is the fearless honesty in showing the construction of their buildings and making this construction beautiful. There is no mask about a Swiss house, no false plastering over of honest construction. They are frankly wooden houses, a true application of the material nearest at hand, a true type for a forest country. In this respect the architecture of the Swiss is entirely opposed to the school of which the French are perhaps the greatest exponents.

The French are artistic, carrying artificiality to its highest development. But in the Swiss national architecture—and the Swiss chalet is the true type of the Swiss national architecture—we reach the highest form of natural architectural expression. It is through this sheer force of honesty and frankness in construction that the Swiss have arrived at almost perfect national style, through which we can clearly see, the honest character of the nation. We feel this honesty and lack of superfluity immediately upon contact with the Swiss people. This character is also revealed in the cities and in the laws. Switzerland is a clean country.—The Delineator.

## Fine Work by Filipino Women

Remarkable success has attended a club for women in Manila. More than 1000 Filipino women have been enrolled and the organization proposes to take an active part in charity work.

The club was organized by Concepcion Felix, one of the few Filipino women who have been admitted to the bar. She was assisted by American women in Manila, and at a garden party \$2500 was raised for the charity work. The Filipino women have developed as much of the club spirit as their American sisters.—New York Press.

He who hunts for flowers  
will find flowers; and he who  
loves weeds may find weeds.—  
Henry Ward Beecher.

## Origin of the Big Stick

The first association of Theodore Roosevelt with the phrase, "the big stick," dates from a speech delivered by him at Chicago in 1902. On that occasion he said: "There is a homely old adage which runs, 'Speak softly and carry a big stick, and you will go far.'"

It is interesting to notice the varying changes in cartoons in the character of this stick. At first it was simply a long, round stick of uniform thickness. It later changed to the knotted club or bludgeon type, and now it is often seen with a spear protruding from the large end. This latter form was derived from Roosevelt's expression, "My spear knows no brother." Roosevelt's "big stick," although formidable, means peace—but peace backed up by the "big stick."

## Carlyle's Conversation

In the "Memoirs of Lecky," written by his wife and recently published, there appears the following passage taken from the historian's commonplace book which is of special interest to all admirers of Carlyle.

"His conversation was certainly of its kind immeasurably the most beautiful, singular and impressive I have ever known, and two of the best talkers of my day, Mr. Venables and Mr. Brookfield, who knew well the best literary society of London for some 40 years, said it was in their time wholly unrivaled. One of its charms (which I have not seen noticed) was a singularly musical voice, a voice peculiarly fitted for pathos, and this (to me, at least) quite took away the grotesque in the very strong Scotch accent. It also gave it a softness and a charm which is wanting in his writings.

"What Johnson said of Burke, that no man could talk with him for five minutes under a porch without perceiving that he was a great man, was most literally true of Carlyle. The intense individuality of his expressions, his thoughts, his imagination, was always apparent, and his talking was never more wonderful than when walking alone with one companion, for whom he certainly made no effort to display, whom indeed he seemed sometimes almost to forget. His conversation was mainly monologue, and in a greater degree than any talker's, soliloquy. Every sentence seemed to tell, it streamed on by the hour in a clear, low voice, glittering with metaphor and picturesque epithets and turns of phrases of the truest eloquence."

## Coal in New Zealand

Coal is obtained in many parts of New Zealand, but the chief mines are in the Westport district, in South Nelson; the Grey district, in Westland; in Otago and Auckland. The best coals occur in the two former, the Westport mines producing a quality scarcely equaled throughout the world.

Six hundred and fifty thousand tons of this coal were mined in 1907, and the total is increasing rapidly as new fields are opened up. At the end of 1908 the Westport-Stockton Company began work with an electric plant capable of furnishing 100 tons per day. Like many other west coast mines, this one is situated 2000 feet above the sea, though this disadvantage is minimized by electric tramways and endless rope inclines controlled by modern hydraulic brakes. The supply is abundant and uniformly good, and cutting is easy and safe. Large areas containing thick seams of the same coal are untouched in the vicinity of the mines at present being worked. The British admiralty are customers of this coal, and have been since before the days of the Calliope, which made her famous exit from Apia harbor burning Westport fuel.—Cassier's Magazine.

## So It Is!

My little 4-year-old niece is very fond of potatoes. They had been without them for a week when I went to visit them. The child thought of course they would have potatoes as "auntie" was there. When dinner was announced she went bounding to the table and exclaimed, "Potatoes today!" Her mother said, "No, Hazel, no potatoes today." With a deep sigh she said, "Mother, I think it is so lonesome without potatoes."—Exchange.

## One Small Key for All Locks

When the lord mayor of London drove the other day to Sir George Chubb's new safe works at Wednesfield he was extremely surprised to see an enormous door opened with an exceedingly small key, which was afterward given him to wear in a small ring on his little finger.

Heavy pocket-destroying bunches of keys are out of date, for the really modern man now carries one master key, hidden in an ordinary sized signet ring, which will open all his locks, though each lock is different from the others. "These keys," Messrs. Chubb said, "are hinged and fold underneath the signet stone next the little finger. They are quite flush with the back of the finger when closed, and so cannot be felt by the wearer. The whole thing does not weigh more than a quarter of an ounce.

"Though the man who has one of these little master keys can open all his locks, from his front door to his office safe, with it, yet each lock has its own key for those entitled to have access to the particular thing or room it guards, and none of the separate keys will open any other lock."

"Of course, when a man desires to have this system installed each lock must be specially made, for we could not sell a master key to any one which would open all his possessions. Each lock has to be designed to answer his private key and the individual keys of his servants."

"Take the case of the city man who

## Ours

My 3-year-old son stood enraptured watching the setting of the sun. It was a glorious sunset. The great orb hung low in the western sky and all the west was bathed in a flame of golden light. It was such a sunset as artists attempt to convey to their canvas. I was busy with some trivial matter at hand when a little voice interrupted me: "Papa, is that our sun?" The lad's face was aglow with the pleasure of the sight. I hesitated a moment and then replied: "Yes, my boy, that's our sun." "And no one can take it away from us!" he rejoined. "No, son, no one can take it away." He was satisfied and turned to his play.—Selected.

## Changes in English

Some of the changes in the English language may be traced in an interesting way by comparing the versions of the Lord's Prayer given below:

A. D. 1138—Fader ur heune, hale-weide beith thi neune, cumin thi knue-riche, thy wille beoth idon in heune and in erthe. The curen daww breind, gif ous thilk daww. And vorzif ur detters as vi yorsifen ure dettours. And lene us nougt into temtation, bot delvour us of evel. Amen.

A. D. 1370—Oure fadir that art in heunes, hallowid be thi name, thi kingdom come to be thi wille done in erthe as in heune, geve to us this day oure bred oure other substance, forgeve to us oure dettis as we forgoiven to oure dettours, lede us not into temptation; but delvour us yvel. Amen.

A. D. 1521—O ure father which arte in heven, hallowid be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy wylle be fulfilled as well in earth as it is in heven. Give us this daye oure dayly brede. And forgive us our trespasses even as we forgive our trespassers. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from velle. For thyne is the kingdom and the power and the glorye for ever. Amen.

A. D. 1541—Our father which art in heauen, sanctified be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heauen, in earth also. Give us today our superstantial bread. And forgive us our dettes as we forgive our detters. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. Amen.

Intelligence is the great money-maker, not by extortion but by production.—Horace Mann.

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## "THY WORD GIVETH LIGHT."

When Jesus said that "the letter killeth" he was saying more than that the letter is not in and of itself Spirit. He showed that to exalt literalism in anything is so to hide the thing itself, the life and truth of it, that the effect is death. And yet it is the remarkable fact that the letter of his parables when understood is seen to be one with the spiritual meanings. Thus literalism does not lie in giving careful accuracy and heed to the words which express truth but rather in that materialistic thinking which reduces everything to the level of matter. The only thing that can give us the true consciousness in any direction is the knowledge of God. Again and again we must return to the first commandment and find the wholeness of heart, soul, strength and mind (all things mental, moral and spiritual) in the love of God. Thus referring all these to God "restores them" as Mrs. Eddy says, "to their rightful home and classification" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 124).

Jesus' parable of the unjust judge is an example of how we can only understand his teachings by beginning with God. Those who have not known God as Love have long brought to this parable that sort of literalism (i. e., materialism) which sees God as an unjust judge, as the dictator of the unfair conditions of material existence. The woman in the parable is said to appeal again and again and win her way through importunity, not through the righteousness of the judge. Superficially considered Jesus seems to intimate that God is changed by prayer even as this judge was changed by troublesome insistence. Now to understand this, as we have said, we must look back to God. We know Him as unchanging Love and we know that Jesus so knew Him, for so the Master's teachings and practice gloriously reveal Him. We understand as Mrs. Eddy says, that "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it" (Science and Health, p. 2). What is it then that is changed? What is the place of the judge in the story?

That which changes in prayer is the consciousness of the petitioner. At first the petitioning consciousness may see God as an unjust arbiter who has sent suffering or heavy burdens. But if the woman seeks with a humble heart, presently the sleeper wakes and sees that all the injustice was in her own false sense of things; rightly seen, she has only been praying away her own wrong notions of God and man. She keeps on till she turns away from mortal sense and sees that self is nobody and God is all. This is the clue to the seeming unjustness of the judge. Only as we work persistently to overcome the injustice and hate of mortal mind in our own thought can we reach the fruition of spiritual experience and gain the reward of prayer, seeing where but now was darkness and injustice beneficent Love. It is our own sense of injustice that must be wiped out by our prayer and by our growing faith in God as Love. When this is done we shall see God as He is, eternal, ever-present, unchanging justice; we shall see, too, that in His justice His mercy declared, for by it we are set free from materialism. We shall see all His children in the light of this revelation. The unjust judge has no seat except in our own thought.

This is a lesson that mortals are long in learning. We see a thousand evil chances in experience for which we are not personally responsible; and because we rightly enough realize that we did not get ourselves into the difficulties by any conscious act, we reject the teaching which says that the only place out of which we have to cast evil is our own

consciousness. These two statements seem to be contradictory until the wonderful meaning of Jesus' words, "The kingdom of God is within you," dawns on the understanding. Then we learn that we do not have to create a kingdom of heaven for ourselves. We have only to continue bravely to the finish the fight with the sense of God's opposite, as it shadows our own thought. This fight is carried on by knowing God as divine Love, the Principle of all.

Now some one may ask where the work of what is called rebuke comes in. The need of mortals for rebuke and having their eyes opened to their sins is very evident, and one of the important teachings of Christian Science is that we do a friend no service to gloss over his faults. The simple statement of Jesus again explains this puzzle. When one has cast out from his consciousness all sense of the reality of evil (the opposite of God) he may then wisely and lovingly, even though to human sense it may seem as a stern judge, cast the mote out of the eye of his brother.

There is another meaning in this mote and beam lesson. He who sees a great "beam" in the eye of his neighbor will do well to go quietly off by himself and cast that beam out of his own eye. When this is done, he returns to the neighbor and finds that his fault was nothing but a mote—a mere speck of dust dancing in the sunshine. The mote is not seen except when the sunshine is there. The "beam" that must be cast out is a beam of what Jesus warned us against when he said "Take heed therefore that the light which is in thee be not darkness." This false sense of light that magnifies evil in others is actually a sense of the absence of light, of God. For where He is evil cannot be. When we have conquered this sense of darkness by rising to realize the presence of God and His harmony everywhere, then there is light, whereby to call our friend's attention to the tiny mote, the nothingness that seems to obstruct his vision. The third lesson is also important, in the fact that we may not cast the "beam" out of the neighbor's eye but only out of our own. Each human being must finally meet for himself this claim of mental darkness, of a mind opposite to God who is Mind. No one else can do it for us. Another can only help. But there is the blessed word of the Psalmist to cheer the struggle: "If I say surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 8, 1910.

CHIEF FORESTER GIFFORD PINCHOT, much to the regret of most people, has at last sawed off the limb on which he was sitting.

### The Value of Leisure

IN A recent magazine article Thomas A. Edison expresses the belief that in the good time coming, many years hence, the work day will be eight hours in length. "Every man needs that much work," he adds, "to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy." No one will question the soundness of his observation that most men need employment to keep them out of mischief, but his opinion regarding the final and fixed length of the work-day is not, perhaps, the one generally held, since all have been led to believe that the hours of labor have been growing less from that remote time when some one said:

"A man must work from sun to sun,  
But a woman's work is never done."

The more general impression appears to be that with the further introduction of labor-saving machinery the length of the work-day will continue to grow shorter as the producing capacity of the mechanical devices is increased. Since there appear to be no bounds to men's inventive genius, it seems probable that there will be no final hard and fast limit set to the hours of labor. More than a century ago Sir William Jones made known, in the following couplet, his view of the proper disposition of time:

"Seven hours to law, to soothing slumber seven,  
Ten to the world allot, and all to heaven."

The length of the work-day becomes a matter of great importance when it is considered in relation to the thought of what the world does with its leisure. Perhaps no truer definition of leisure can be given than to say it is the time given to busy people in which they are permitted to do something else. If it were to be idled or wasted or spent in getting into mischief it would be well for the world, no doubt, to have the work-day made longer instead of shorter. A study of the lives of the world's great men and women shows that in many instances their distinction was achieved by making the most of their leisure. The ordinary and inevitable tasks of life and the effort required to make a living are quite similar in the daily routine of most persons. It is what one does with the remaining leisure moments that determines his individual tastes and trend of thinking and eventually gives him such distinction as he may attain. It is in their leisure hours that men are permitted to follow their "hobbies" and it is then that their truer selves find expression. One of our close observers has said that no one is anxious about a man while he is busy in useful work. What does he do in the evenings? How does he spend his Sundays and holidays? Most men go wrong, if at all, after supper.

So the value of the world's leisure will depend on how it is spent. Properly employed it will lift mankind to better and happier things. Ill-spent, it will bring men to distress. No one doubts that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." On the other hand, as it has been said, men must have work enough to keep them out of mischief and to make them happy, for

"If all the year were playing holidays,  
To sport would be as tedious as to work."

THE introduction recently in Congress of the Humphrey ship subsidy bill, the importance of which is enhanced by the fact that it has the endorsement of Mr. Taft and thus becomes an administration measure, appears to be lacking in one respect. Providing in part as it does for government supervision of all ships to benefit under the provisions of the bill, it points out no way in which a sufficient number of officers shall be trained to command these vessels in the event of open hostilities.

Indeed, there is already a great cry that officers even now are too few for the warships of the regular navy. In the case of the upbuilding of a great fleet of vessels that shall in time of war be put into commission as auxiliary cruisers, transports and supply ships, there would be a live demand for men at least sufficiently versed in the knowledge of the proper handling of a naval craft to take charge.

England has solved the problem with her royal navy reserve. The masters of nearly all her merchant marine have served their time in the royal navy and are fully equipped to join the regular forces in time of need. Shall this or some similar method be adopted by the United States in the event of the Humphrey bill becoming a law? It is a contingency worthy of consideration.

IN PRESENTING Mrs. Taft with 2000 cherry trees no doubt the Japanese are trying to make good the devastation inflicted on that class of tree a good many years ago in this country by a certain small boy and a hatchet.

### Boston Facing a Crisis

THERE was never in Boston an election freighted with more importance than the one now at hand. The term for which its new mayor is to be chosen is longer than heretofore, and the affairs to be acted upon are more significant in their bearing on the city's future than any that have been previously presented. Boston is planning great progress in the coming four years. The eyes of the country are focused on this city to see the outcome of its efforts under a new charter to better its form of government. Much will depend on the man chosen as its chief executive. Who he is to be, next Tuesday will determine.

A very lively campaign is now nearing its end, and the voter who has not yet made up his mind whom he will support has only a short time for decision. The three leading candidates for mayor are Messrs. Storrow, Hibbard and Fitzgerald. While Mr. Hibbard, the incumbent of the office, has made a creditable record in many respects, it is the opinion of good judges that he has no show of winning in the present contest. Boston wants an honest government. And in this crisis the only hope for a clean administration appears to lie in the union of all the better elements, whether their representatives be Republicans or Democrats, in support of a candidate who can be depended upon to have the city's interests alone in view.

Charges and counter-charges have been made by all the candidates in their speeches and through the advertising columns of the press replies have been made which have been more or less satisfactory answers to these charges; urgent claims have been put forward in advocacy of the merits of the various seekers for official honor. And now, as the most vigorous mayoralty campaign which the city has ever known draws to a close, The Monitor asks all voters to weigh carefully the statements made, and the answers offered, that they may select a man as chief executive who will give Boston for the coming four years an administration thoroughly honest, intelligent and progressive.

THE RATHER explosive manner in which some of the monthly publications are getting after President Taft for advising Congress to take away their second-class mail rates would almost indicate that they belong to the powder magazine class. However, since the speedy enactment of the suggestion into a law would spell ruin for many publications, it is not at all likely that such a step is contemplated or is likely to be taken.

THE ATLANTIC steamship companies have agreed to advance the west-bound passenger rates. Maybe this has been brought about by the old world innkeepers who are hoping to keep the liberal, good-paying Americans over there all winter.

THIS is a union of states. Whatever cements that union and at the same time advances the interests of the various commonwealths and their people is to be commended. Such results may confidently be expected from the so-called House of Governors, which meets at the national capital this month. The conference—and it is merely a conference, having no legal authority—is called for Jan. 18, 19 and 20, when the governors of all the states and territories have been invited by Gov. Augustus E. Willson of Kentucky, committeeman invested with that power, to gather at the White House. Two similar conferences were held during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, who is given credit for originating the idea.

Governor Draper of Massachusetts, in an interesting symposium published in the current number of Collier's, says:

I believe that a meeting of governors may accomplish much good for every section of the country. They naturally cannot legislate, nor should they attempt to. They can discuss and can learn many things which are now controlled by law in different states and which would be improvements to the laws of their own states; and they can recommend to the Legislatures of their own states the enactment of laws which will bring about these improvements. . . . I believe their meeting will tend to remove all notions of sectionalism and will help the patriotism and solidarity of the country.

Interstate relations, taxation, education, irrigation, conservation, waterways, uniform legislation and the management of state institutions are among the subjects likely to come up for consideration, and the discussion cannot fail to be of benefit to all participating and to the states they represent. The governors will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to attend some of the sittings of the National Civic Association, which will be in session two days while they are in Washington.

These conferences enable the President to keep in close touch with all parts of the country and to know the needs of the different states and territories. They also assist him in carrying out policies that are recognized as designed to work for the good of the nation. Aside from the delights of personal intercourse, the meetings must have a broadening effect upon the officials who come together; and these men will carry home with them more advanced ideas and a quickened energy that will have an influence through all their state affairs.

AUSTRIA is planning to complete sixteen battleships within the next three years. Meanwhile the Swiss navy, which has never met with a defeat, will remain the same size it always has been and her grateful people will continue to thank the geographers, no doubt, that in designing the maps of Europe they were so considerate as to refrain from giving the little mountain republic any troublesome seacoast.

### The Corrupt Practises Bill

THE bill introduced by Representative McCall of Massachusetts for the prevention of corrupt practises seems likely to have some practical results. It compels national and campaign committees to make public before election the contributions received by them, with other items of moment bearing upon political contests. Thanks to the activity of its sponsor and the friendly attitude toward it of Chairman Gaines of the House committee on elections, to which it was referred, the bill is not to slumber in a pigeonhole. It is said that the entire committee is favorably disposed toward the measure, and that at a meeting to be called at an early day it will be acted upon and reported to the House for passage. It is understood that the Democrats on the committee will give it their support. President Taft is known to be a warm advocate of its provisions. There appears to be nothing in the way of its becoming a law.

While Mr. McCall is entitled to all credit for the persistency with which he has clung to this measure, he having introduced a similar bill in the last Congress, yet if it shall become a law at this session, we shall only be doing common justice if we thank the Democratic party for it. For in the last presidential campaign the Democratic party did precisely what this bill calls for, and, of course, voluntarily. More than this, it invited the Republican managers to follow its example. The invitation was declined, but among those who cast their votes for Mr. Taft and the entire Republican ticket it is within reason to say that there were thousands who were not altogether pleased with the declination and who would not be disposed to condone its repetition. At all events, it would be difficult if not impossible for the Republican party at the next national election to explain why a Republican Congress failed to pass the McCall bill.

It looks now as if no explanation on this score would be necessary. This probability is of immense concern to the country, for under the provisions of the measure all contributions to national and campaign committees must see the light of day, not after the election when the harm has been done, but before the election when much of the harm, if any is threatened, may be prevented. There can be no better preventive of corrupt practises than what will be afforded by full publicity.

### Meeting of House of Governors

THOSE who are desirous of informing themselves with regard to two of the most important questions of the day in this country—the regulation of interstate commerce and the regulation of the great commercial combinations called trusts—should not be content with merely skimming lightly over the President's special message to Congress on these subjects, or with reading any merely cursory review of it. For the discussion contained in this document is one of the most enlightening that the public has been favored with. Not the least attractive and valuable feature of it is found in the calmness and clearness with which the President surveys the situation, the instructive manner in which he presents the arguments and objections on either side, and the skilful manner in which he leads up to his conclusions.

The message is in every sense conservative. In relation to the interstate commerce law he goes into the defects or shortcomings of the measure as it stands today, but with a regard for salient points that is the result of his legal training and judicial experience. After recounting the losses and hardships suffered by the shipper, the transportation companies and the general public by reason of the facility with which obstructions may be placed in the way of the smooth operation of the law, and the difficulty with which they are removed, and after noting it as "a matter of supreme importance . . . that decisions of such questions shall be as speedy as the nature of the circumstance will admit," he recommends, as was expected, the establishment of a court of the United States composed of five judges, to be known as the "United States court of commerce," and defines the character of cases in which they shall have jurisdiction.

The announcement a few days ago with regard to the result of a conference at the White House in which the President and some of the leading railroad men of the country and their counsel took part, has prepared the public for that part of the message dealing with the fixing of rates and the matter of railroad securities. From all appearances, the bill prepared by the attorney general to cover his recommendations will deal liberally with the question of rate agreements, but he stands immovable in defense of his recommendation that no railroad company subject to the interstate commerce act shall directly or indirectly acquire interests of any kind in capital stock or purchase or lease any railroad or other corporation that competes with it respecting business to which the interstate commerce act applies, and he is equally firm with regard to the overissue of capital stock.

With relation to the section of the message dealing specifically with the trusts, it might be epitomized in the statement that he has put into very readable form the views which he has so often expressed on this subject. He recognizes the existence of the vicious as well as the useful trust, declares emphatically that they cannot be dealt with separately by legislation and directs his efforts toward establishing the point that the trust is as necessary and as inevitable to modern conditions as is machinery. The object of the anti-trust law, he holds, was to suppress abuses.

With the view of reaching a means by which the great corporations whose purpose it is to carry on business legitimately and fairly, may be enabled to change the character of their organization, so that they may come at once under the supervision and control of governmental authority, he offers the federal license or charter plan and proceeds to refute the arguments raised against it. This is a matter which will doubtless involve a lengthy discussion in Congress. It should be said at this stage, however, that as the President presents it, it is divested of some of the most objectionable features of federal control.

### The Business Situation

THE unprecedented recuperation experienced by the railroads of the country in the matter of earnings during the past year is one of the marvels of the business world. An estimate for the year just closed gives gross earnings the largest ever recorded. They exceed the former banner year of 1907 by \$88,000,000. The financial panic, which occurred in October of that year, followed by a period of depression, caused much havoc to railroad and industrial revenues. Financiers generally agreed that conditions for the time being had seldom been so deplorable. That a recovery of such magnitude should have taken place was undreamed of by the most optimistic and has never before been experienced in the business history of the world. After the panic of 1873 it was six years before the railroads had regained their lost ground. The depression of 1893 was by no means so severe as that through which the country has just passed, but it required five years for the railroads again to reach the high level of earnings established before that period.

A feeling of extraordinary conservatism possessed railroad managements during the past year and net earnings increased by a larger percentage than did the gross. New railway construction was the smallest that had been known in several years. Orders for new equipment, while necessarily larger than the year preceding, fell far short of the volume of 1906 and 1907. However, the manufacturers of cars and locomotives are now crowded with work and the prospects are that the equipment industry will experience a record year in the matter of production. It is needless to say that there also will be a big increase in new railway construction. The iron and steel mills have been doing an extraordinary business the past year and with the increased demands that will be made as a result of more rail orders and larger amount of materials required by the equipment companies, it will be seen that they will be pressed to the utmost even with their increased capacity.

That an indulgence in luxuries inevitably follows in the wake of returning prosperity is shown by the imports of this class of commodities during the year 1909. Here are some figures: During the first eleven months of last year the imports of diamonds amounted to \$40,000,000 as compared with \$11,929,000 for the corresponding period of the year 1908, an increase of over \$28,000,000. In the first eleven months of last year art works to the amount of \$13,401,000 were imported. The total for the corresponding period of 1908 was only \$3,757,000. The increase was \$9,644,000. Silks imported during the first eleven months of 1909 were valued at \$30,069,000, as compared with \$23,920,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year, an increase of over \$6,000,000. The total imports likewise increased, but the class of goods known as luxuries showed a much larger percentage of gain than other imports.

In seeking to classify the Republican members of Congress and to separate the sheep from the goats, President Taft is likely to find the latter making him the butt of a good many sarcastic remarks.

### The President's Special Message